TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	..
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov,	DELHI	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th „	MOREA	11000	....	–
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALOJA	12500	....	–
1912				
6th Jan.,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th „	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi **tranship to a connecting Steamer** at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, **on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.**

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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	Single.	Return.
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Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5594	....	....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	....	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	....	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	9000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	1912 3 Jan.	1912 ...
City of Athens	5594	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	1912 8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	1912 4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	..
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	13 Apl.
City of Athens	5594	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	633	1,021	489	899
„ Liverpool.	695	937	462	704

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa ...	2184	Mon.	9th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	12th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga ...	2184	Fri.	13th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Wednesday 18th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 7th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 10th October.

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7th October, 1911.

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ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons,	Captains	To sail on.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	...... 16th Oct. 1911
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	...... 1st Nov. „
Bregenz ...	3905	A. Petris	...... 16th „ „
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	...... 1st Dec, „
Habsburg ...	3979	...	...... 16th Dec. „
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	...... 1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz ...	3905	A. Petris	...... 16th „ „
Cleopatra ...	4039	...	...... 1st Feb. „
Habsburg ...	3979	...	...... 16th Feb. „
Semiramis ...	3999	...	...... 1st Mar. „
Bregenz ...	3905	A. Petris	...... 16th „ „
Cleopatra ...	4039	...	...... 1st April „
Habsburg ...	3979	...	...... 16th „ „
Semiramis ...	3999	...	...... 1st May „
Bregenz ...	3905	A. Petris	...... 16th „ „
Cleopatra ...	4039		...... 1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers,	Tons.	Captains,	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	...27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	B. Cobol	......28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Climak	......26th Feb. „
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	...28th Mar. „
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	...27th April „
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich..	......28th „ „
China	6017	P. Pavissich	......28th May „
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	........27th June „

a Will not call at Karachi.

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„ Class to London via Trieste........... „ 429 to 419 *
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*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway.

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„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back .... „ 675
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*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

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Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand...	6046...	B. Cobol	... 25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets, ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet, and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention, Ear ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," which will ARRIVE here, on the 10th instant, from Genova, are hereby informed that the said steamer when coming out from the Suez Canal suffered a collision with a steamer which was entering the canal, thus causing much loss and damage. They are, therefore, requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, sign the AVERAGE BOND, and pay a deposit of 10 per cent. on the Invoice Value of their respective goods when the usual delivery order will be given them.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle,
Above Alliance Bank of Simla.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LD., 7, GREEN STREET, BOMBAY.

OWING to there being a WANT OF QUORUM required under Section 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the meeting of the 6th instant, has been adjourned to Monday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P. M., Standard Time, at the Registered Office of the Company.

L. DANE & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 404 of 1910.

Re RASSOOL HAJI CASSUM and SULEMAN HAJI CASSUM, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th December, 1911, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 6th October, 1911.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1911.

COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD MOTOR MAIL SERVICES.

POONA WATHAR SPECIALS:—Under arrangement with the Postmaster-General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation, will be RUN DAILY, from the 9th October, 1911, until further notice. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay, at 22 hours daily. It will leave Poona, at 2 hours 50 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 55 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily, and arrive at Poona, at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona, at 23 hours 20 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by these Trains in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily, at 7 hours 20 minutes, after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar, at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 40 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 10 minutes, connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 29th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to announce that Mr. H. TESSMANN, has, (TO-DAY,) been ADMITTED A PARTNER, in our Firm.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1911.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL APPOINTMENT VACANT.

A QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN IS REQUIRED to officiate for about 6 months in the appointment of Police Surgeon, Bombay City. Applicants must possess a registrable qualification to practice in the United Kingdom, or the Medical degree or diploma of a recognised Indian University, and preference will be given to one with Medico-legal experience. The Officiating pay of the appointment is Rs. 800 per mensem, and the selected candidate must enter on the duties at once. Consulting practice only allowed.

Applications will be received up to the 16th instant, by the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON-GENERAL, with the Government of Bombay, from whom further particulars may, if required, be obtained.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers for and from beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1911-12, are requested to make PAYMENT of the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots, by the 19th October, 1911. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office, at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 19th October, 1911, any plots not paid for, will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 5th October, 1911.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, at 3 P. M. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Memorandum of Association of the "Bank of India, Limited, be altered by striking "out from Sub-Clause (B) of Clause 3, there "of Sub-Clauses (c) and (d) and by striking "out from Sub-Clause (E) of Clause 3 thereof "the proviso commencing with the words "Provided never the less in the fifth line of "the Sub-Clause and continuing to the end "thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 7th October, 1911, till the 7th April next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 2320 TONS of MYSORE SANDALWOOD, 1911, will be held as follows:—

Shimoga District	13th to 20th November.
Kadur	23rd to 27th November.
Hassan	30th November.
Bangalore	4th December.
Mysore	13th to 16th December.

2. Particulars of lots and quantities of each kind will be published in October, 1911, in the "Mysore Gazette."

M. MUTHANNAH, R. B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

It printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 9th October, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 4th Oct., 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH. NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

THE GREAT SENSATION,

IN THE GRIP OF ALCOHOL.

The most famous delineation of a man's downfall through the great curse of to-day,

"DRINK"

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE

ALSO

MAX LINDER,

after an absence of many months.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IN AID OF THE "GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY."

A BAZAAR

will be held in the

TOWN HALL.

THIS EVENING,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

FANCY WORK, CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, etc.

BRAN PIE, XMAS TREE,

TEA AND REFRESHMENTS.

SPANISH DANCES, at 5 and 6 o'clock.

To conclude with a Farce entitled

"THIRTEEN" at 7-15 P.M.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

THE VICTORIA BAND will be in attendance.

Open from 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.

Entrance As. 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, with an Extensive Land, situate at the village of Muhur opposite the village of Versova, at Andehri.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 501 of 1909.

Cursetji Dady Dady..........Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Bomonji Mulla.
2. Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Boyce......Defendants.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Cursetji Dady Dady, the plaintiff in the above Suit, and in pursuant to the Decree for sale made in the above Suit on the 8th day of November, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property, at their Sales Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon.

OF PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces of Government land containing by admeasurement 74 1-2 bighas, 2 3-4 pands and 2 cathis or thereabouts, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon or a part thereof, situate at Mahed Muhur Turf Mallad, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and district of Thana, and bearing Survey Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east and south by Sea, on or towards the west by the Government Land, on or towards the north by the Fort of Muhur, and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor Mr. Nusserwanji Ardesir Bomonji Mulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1911.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

---

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp,)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia urchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest, thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
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HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
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NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manila
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURES

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST; her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the properties at Chira Bazar and Dukkerwadi which were to take place THIS DAY have been postponed until further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, tapestry lined drawing-room suites, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, phonographs, tiled teapoys and jardinieres double door Austrian safe, Chubb's inner and outer door safe 30 by 22 inches.

At 4 P. M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1143 of 1909 (Purshottum vs. Sunderdas), allmiras sofas, argand lamps, chandeliers, chairs, boxes, cots, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters—1 case wax beads.

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
Property of a gentleman.—
1 Rubber-tyred phaeton, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Gopipara, in the City of Surat.

High Court Suit No. 857 of 1908.

Balubhai Dayabhai,

vs.

Falcorabai, widow and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Baloobhai Dayabhai, the plaintiff in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the liberty reserved to the plaintiff under the Consent Decree dated the 16th day of March, 1909, made in the above Suit the following valuable landed property, on the premises at Surat.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Kirparam Mehta's Khancha, at Sipipoora, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under No. 2, and bearing Saund No. 196, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the house of Govna Jogi and others, and partly by the way leading to the gulley on or towards the west partly, by the house of Narotumdas Parshotumdas and partly by the house of Narotumdas Muguthal and others, on or towards the north partly by the house of Dulputram Kuruna Shanker and partly by the house of Maneckla1bhai and others and on or towards the south by the said Kirparam Mehta's Khancha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. A. W. Micklefield, consisting of chairs, dining table, dumbwaiters, easychairs, cupboards, writing table, meatsafe, cane chairs, ice box, glass and crockeryware, brass and iron bedstead, baba cot, lamps, alluminium utensils, etc., one 14 caret gold watch, one roll-gold watch and 13 volumes, great thoughts platedware, Jost fan, etc.

By order of Jasraj Behra and on account and risk of Bai Dinbai Bomanji Bhanduk.

One semi-grand piano.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 Handsome strong single seated brougham with a black countrybred mare.

AUCTION SALE of Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory at Barsi.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at their Rooms, under the instructions of Mr. Chunilal Jamnadas, the Liquidator of the Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co., Ld., in Voluntary Liquidation:—

All that piece of parcel of land or ground situate in the Barsi Town in the Taluka and Sub-district of Barsi District, Sholapur, admeasuring 3 acres and 8 gunthas paying Government assessment. Or Akar 14 annas being portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 15 acres and 6 gunthas paying Government assessment or Akar Rs. 4, and bearing Survey No. 1 which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Barsi Light Railways land, on or towards the south by the road leading to the village of Arubguam, on or towards the West by the portion of the land belonging to Nanu and Ganu Rambhaji Ramsit, and on or towards the North by the road leading to New Goan together with the bungalow and a chawl and water well and a water tank standing thereon and building erected for the Ginning Factory which contain a complete ginning plant in working order, a rough description of the machinery wherein is as follows:—

30 gins (Platt Bros) 4 bearing complete.
1 engine (Ruston and Procter) Diamater 14" by 28" U. H. P. 19.6.
1 boiler (Tinker Stenton 1906) 24" by 6 1-2' working pressure about 125 lbs.
1 donkey pump.
1 lathe 10ft. in length.
1 fire pump.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Butcher Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Byramji Nusserwanjee Sfervai and Bai Dhanbaiji, wife of Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Dubash, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by and under the Consent Decree, dated 30th March, 1911, in Suit No. 914 of 1908, (Safiaboo vs. Abdul Hussein Abdoolally Galeliwala and others), and pursuant to the said Consent Decree and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Hussein Abdulally Galeliwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1911, at 5 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (the present Fezandars of which are Surajmal Gangaram, Gulraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gungaram) together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B. No. 223, Street Nos. 82-86, Street Nagdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the House of Chand Piroo and Shaikh Boolum bin Alumje, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ghama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1911.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURNYEAT—Sept 13, at Endcliffe Grove, Sheffield, the wife of Capt H P Burnyeat, Royal Field Art, of a son.

ODLING—Sept 13, at the President's Lodging, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, the wife of Capt W A Odling, Middlesex Regt, of a son.

GREGORY—Sept 13, at Coole Park, co Galway, the wife of Robert Gregory, of a daughter.

HEWETT—Sept 14, at St Faith's Vicarage, Brentford, the wife of the Rev William A Hewett, of a daughter.

RAYNER—Sept 10, at Worthenbury Manor, near Wrexham, the wife of Capt W B F Rayner, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWLES—BAINBRIDGE—Sept 14, at St Mary's, Plympton, James Arthur Bowles, R A, son of Major-Gen F A Bowles, C B, Government House, Devonport, to Dorothy Emily Bainbridge, daughter of the Late Rear-Admiral J. H. Bainbridge.

JENKINS—MORGAN—Sept 14, at S Beuno's, Trefdraeth, the Rev David Jenkins, Llanddaniel, to Mary, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Morgan.

VINCKE—OTTLEY—Sept 12, at the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), G Vincke, M D, to Justina Lydia, daughter of Glendower Cogbill Ottley, and grand-daughter of the late Major-Gen C G Ottley, Madras Army.

WOODS—FAIRWEATHER—Sept 16, at Newport, Fife, Patrick Edwin, son of Edwin MacAlpine Woods, Esq, J P, of Elm Lodge, Half Moon Lane, Dulwich, S E, to Jemima Mitchell, daughter of the late Capt A Fairweather.

DEATHS.

BURN—Sept 15, at 93 Sydney Place, Bath, Jessie Mills, wife of the late Lieut-Gen James Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

DAVEY—Sept 18, at Bedford, Sophia Jane Davey, daughter of the late Rev John Davey, of Rokeby Rectory, Barnard Castle.

DILLON—Sept 14, Thomas Augustine Dillon, F R C S I, L R C P, assistant medical superintendent to the Croydon Infirmary, aged 33.

FARRER—Sept 17, at Sandhurst, Lodge, Berks, Sir William James Farrer, aged 89.

HERBERT—Sept 12, at Davos, Lieut Dennis de Courcey Anstruther Herbert, R N, son of Admiral F Anstruther Herbert, of 59 Victoria Road, W, aged 31.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

LAWRENCE—October 3, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr C Lawrence, late of the office of the Presidency Division, P W D, of a son.

DEATH.

NOTLEY—October 2, at the General Hospital Madras Dorothy Marie, the dearly beloved daughter of Store Sergeant and Mrs Notley, aged 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Work, Girls' Friendly Society, Town Hall, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Public Meeting at Bandra re His Majesty's Visit Bandora Municipal Office, 5 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim:—"Don't overwork a dollar any more than you would a horse."—G. H. Lorimer.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 7,336 of whom 2,960 were males, 2,570 females, and 1.806 children. The average daily attendance was 2'44.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING;—All past and present pupils of the Wilson High School are cordially invited to the annual Social Gathering of the school to be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—We are asked to draw the attention of the Bombay public to the Bazaar in aid of the "Girls' Friendly Society" to be held in the Town Hall this Saturday afternoon. Particulars are advertised.

Y. M. M. A.—The 24th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday the 8th instant at 10-40 a.m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan will deliver a lecture on "Marriage" in the Hindustani language. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—An ordinary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, when Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, will deliver an address on the early history and sources of Mahomedan Law. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Solicitor, will preside.

REPORTED THEFT.—A pilgrim named Barkhardev Mahadudin, at present residing in the Mussaferkhana at Frere Road, reports the theft of a big containing sovereigns and cash of the collective value of Rs. 625, which he had put near a well on Mint Road and which he missed on coming out of the well after taking a bath there.

TRAM CARS COLLIDE.—On Thursday night tram cars Nos. 35 and 30 collided with each other at the junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road owing to the points not being set correctly, resulting in slight injuries to two passengers named Vithabai aged 19, and Tulia Ganpat, aged 25 both the persons were removed to hospital where their injuries were attended to and they were then allowed to go home.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major A. P. D. C. Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Entry of the Gladiators	Fucik
Overture	Octoroon	Benedict
Selection	The Arcadians	Talbat
Valse	Autumn Voices	Lincke
An Alaskan Love Song	Coocheco	Reeves
Selection	The count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Serenade	My Girl	Shipley
Two Step	Bill Simmons	Spink

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Band Master, this evening:—

March	Lorraine	Gonne
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan
Descriptive Piece	The Dervish Chorus	Sebek
Selection	The Country Girl	Monckton
Patrol	The Siamese	Lincke

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W, Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Mussoorie	L L Hoyle
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
Fantasia (Cornet Solo)	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth

ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—On Thursday a Hindu woman named Nakibai, aged 40, was selling a cucumber to a cart driver who was driving along DeLisle Road, when back victoria No. 93, driven by Karim Mowji came alongside the cart. The woman got confused and fell between the cart and the victoria, and the near front wheel of the latter passed over her right ankle causing a simple fracture. She was removed to hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar ports, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Pallamcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P. M., to-day instead of on the 6th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DIVINE SERVICE.

17th Sunday after Trinity.—8th October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat. Hymns, 528, 555, 313, 107; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. flat. Hymns—531, 370, 24; Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; Services discontinued until further notice.

St John's Church. Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m, Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 7-30 a m, Holy Eucharist; Daily 8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-15 p m, Evensong daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday 6-30 p m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a m, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p m Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the Canadian, Colonial and Continental Church Society.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; Rev A H Sharpley, C M S 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8 45 a m Holy Communion: 5 15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.—Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p. m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes—Pastoral visit in Rosary Church.—6-30 and 8-30 a m Sunday Services; 5-30 p m, Evening Service. Week days—6-30 and 7-15 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Coutinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R Y Wright; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 5 p m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

BAPTIST.

Warshipping at the Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrel.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 105. Hymns, 292, 219, 226.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service 4 30 p m Evening Service.

PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY IN EDINBURGH.

THE President and members of the Edinburgh Parsi Union were "At Home" to all Indians residing or touring in Edinburgh on Wednesday, 13th September 1911, from 4 to 7 p.m. at Broacha House, 38 Chalmers Street, on the occasion of the Parsi New Year's day. The guests who numbered about 75, were received by the President, supported by the other members of the Parsi Union. Amongst other guests the following were also present, Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, I.C.S. from Madras, the Vice President and Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Indian Association, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Edinburgh Islamic Society, the Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Branch of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, the Hon. Secretary of Indian Christian Association; Drs. G. Singh, G. De Silva. Goonevardana, Jinadasa, E. P. Ghose and Agrawal. The guests were treated to refreshments and music, both vocal and instrumental, Indian and English.

After passing a most enjoyable social evening they dispersed punctually at 7 p.m.

The Postmaster-General in England has decided to conduct no further experiments at present in the establishments of a system of aerial mails.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Elphinstone Overbridge.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Abdul Rahim Narma and others against the Municipal Commissioner and others in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be ordered to restore to the plaintiffs the possession of land, that it may be declared that the action of the first defendant in it purporting to prescribe a regular line of the street on the Elpinstone Road was "ultra vires" and illegal, and that the defendant may be restrained from acquiring land under the set-back section of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The plaintiffs stated that they were the owners of certain land on the north of the Elphinstone Road. They, in 1903, submitted plans for the construction of a chawl, but the Municipal Commissioner informed them that they would not be allowed to build on the front portion to the extent of 50 feet in depth. In May, 1903, the defendant served them with notice and wrongfully took possession of a portion of their land. The plaintiffs submitted that the proceedings taken by the Municipal Commissioner was unlawful and the possession of the land taken by the defendant was wrongful. The defendants in closing the Elphinstone Road and handing over the same to the G. I. P. Railway for the construction of the over-bridge and approaches was illegal.

The defendants submitted that they were justified under the provisions of the Municipal Act in improving the Elphinstone Road by arranging as they had done, for the construction of the over-bridge. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. Mr. Narma, Mr. K. Manga and Mr. Jassawalla, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendants.

The case is proceeding.

TRANSACTION IN TWIST.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Messrs. Mase Baerlein and Company against Shankardass Harsukhrai, a firm, to recover Rs. 5,440 being the difference on the sale of 59 bales of twist.

The facts of this case have already been reported. The plaintiffs said they had consigned from Manchester 75 bales of twist and the defendant took delivery of 16 bales only. They sold the rest by public auction and sued for the difference.

The defendants denied the claim and counter-claimed Rs. 438.

His Lordship dismissed the suit and decreed the counter-claim and ordered the plaintiffs to pay all costs of the defendants.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombardier W. Lythe of the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed in Bombay, was charged with the theft of three pairs of shoes from the shop of Tajbhoy Hakimji near the Crawford Market. The complainant, Gulam Hussein Tajbhoy, said that the accused who was accompanied by a lady went to the show-room upstairs. The complainant who was sitting downstairs noticed two pairs of shoes falling on the ground and was told by a neighbour that he had seen the accused throwing down the shoes. He went up and asked the accused about the matter, when the latter rushed at him, threw him down, and ran away.

The defence was that about twenty-five Bohras set upon the accused under the mistaken impression that he had thrown down the pair of shoes. They struck him with sticks and iron presses and he became unconscious and was removed to hospital. When they went to the police chowki the complainant said he did not want to complain against the accused, but the latter insisted that the matter should be inquired into. The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship acquitted the accused, and in view of the fact that the complainant had paid the accused Rs. 75 as compensation for the assault committed on him and Rs. 50 more in charity the Magistrate did not call upon the complainant to give compensation to the accused for bringing a false charge.

The counter case of assault was allowed to be withdrawn.

ACTION BY THE GAS COMPANY.

On Wednesday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, R. Anand Ram was charged by the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, under section 12 of the Bombay Act V of 1863 with wilfully reconnecting the gas supply with a putty connection, after it had been disconnected by the Gas Company for non-payment. Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the prosecution. The Magistrate described the action of the accused as dangerous and passed judgment that a forfeit of R. 15 be paid to the Gas Company.

The Gas Company write to us to say:—"Consumers are requested to note the above case and are warned against transgressing this and other sections of Act V of 1863. Offenders will be, rigorously dealt with.

MICHELIN AVIATION PRIZES.

WE reproduced the translation of an interesting letter addressed by Michelin & Cie. to the President of the French Aero.-Club:—

The question is often debated as to whether the military aeroplane is simply a medium for reconnoitring, or whether. in a short time, it is destined to become a terrible engine of war.

By its use, can bridges and railway junctions be rendered impassable? Can the mobilisation of troops be prevented? Can fortresses be razed to the ground, and battleships be blown up? Or to go even further, is it possible to destroy arsenals and powder magazines, and demolish guns and armouries?

Debate upon the first and second points is useless. The only reply is that, in the former case, a few machines would suffice, whereas in the latter, a whole fleet of aeroplanes would be necessary.

Let us try, then, to demonstrate the power of aeroplanes by practical tests. When once these tests have been carried out, we hope that both the Government and the public will not fail to realise the necessity of ordering, not only dozens, but five or six thousand aeroplanes from French manufacturers. After all, the cost will not exceed that of a battleship.

Accordingly, we placed at your disposal the sum of 150,000 francs, to be distributed in four prizes, which will be called: "The Michelin Aero-Target Prizes."

A prize of 50,000 francs will be given to the aviator who, in a single flight on or before the 15th August 1912, shall have dropped the greatest number of projectiles into a circle having a radius of 10 metres.

The aviator must fly at a minimum altitude of 200 metres, and drop singly five projectiles, each weighing at least 20 kilogrammes, while passing several times over the mark.

In the event of several aviators having dropped the same number of projectiles into the circle before sunset of the 15th August, the winner will be the one whose projectiles are nearest the centre.

Another prize of 25,000 francs will be given, under the same conditions, to the aviator who, flying at a minimum height of 1,000 metres, shall have dropped his projectiles within a rectangle 100 metres in length and 10 mitres in width. In the event of several aviators dropping the same number of projectiles within the prescribed limit, the winner will be the one whose projectiles, as before, are nearest the centre.

We are asking the Aviation Section of the Aero-Club to lend us its assistance in drawing up the rules and arranging the details for this competition.

Two other prizes will be given on the 15th August 1913.

For the second year, we reserve the right to alter the conditions whilst retaining the original idea.

Only French, Civil and Military Aviators will be allowed to compete.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," Commander W. Hayward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 22nd Sept., brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

McDonnell, Mrs W F
Jamieson, Mrs & Inft
Grieve, Miss
Duxbury, Mrs & Inft
Gingell, Mr & Mrs W C
Gingell, Mr H W
Robertson, Miss
Lindsay, Mr W H G
Perrie, Major, F W Mrs child and nurse
Gilmour, Mr A W C
Lorimer, Miss V
Downing, Mr and Miss H J
Wells, Mr and Mrs G A
Hay Burgess, Mrs J, 2 infants and nurse
Walkins, Revd G Mrs child and inft
Gale, Mrs A C
Craig, Miss E
Burke, Roobe, Miss G
Campbell, Mr D D H
Mrs Steels' maid (Miss Baker)
Erskine, Mr C
Steen, Capt R
Godwin, Mrs C A C, child and nurse
Collinson, Mrs W J
Finer, Miss E L
Calderbank, Mrs F, 2 nurses
Street, Miss E
Capper, Mr
Hughes, Mr O
Bennetts, Mrs Graham inft and ayah
Gunn, Mrs and inft
Wiseman, Mr and Mrs F
Heath, Mr H L
Pardy, Mr P Mrs and inft
Molonsy, Mr J E
Page, Mr J J A and Mrs
James, Miss E
Scowcroft, Mr
Hawkins, Mr R S
Liepmann, Miss M E
Scanders, Miss H M
Gunn, Miss
Smith, Miss A H
Highett, Miss V
Watson, Miss M
Jones, Mr E C
Parsons, Mr A H and Mrs
Sandys, Mrs 2 children
Ganage, Mrs K
Griffiths, Mrs
Stuart, Mr W
Heard, Mr N
Smith, Mrs D F
Carpenter, Mr J
Corlett, Mr M J J
Russell, Miss E
Misleot, Mrs T
Clarke, Mrs H G
Tower, Miss
Thornton, Mr and Mrs F H
Cossart, Mrs
Ross, I M S Capt W C
Hodgson-Smith, Miss
Vosburgh, Mr G B
Hume, Mrs S G V, maid
Walker, Mr L H
Irwin, Mr J W
Reynolds, Miss G M J
Cook, Mr J M
Lindsay, Mrs W H
Norrie, Mr C
Mrs D G Shaw's maid
Steen, Mrs
Forster, Mr J B
Ward, Mr W J
Franklin, Capt G D Mrs 3 children and nurse
Corbyn, Mrs L R and inft
Myers, Miss A
Bradford, Miss
Cowan, Miss
Edgar, Mr A G
Chance, Mr P V
Hepburn, Mr G
Munsey, Mr S T H
Perrin, Mr L C
Lysher, Mr A St G
Salmond, Mr H G
Lucey, Mr A St G
Bellamy, Mr C C H
Griffin, Mr A C
Hammonds, Mr D H
O'Neil Mr J C
Taylor, Mr
Butler, Miss I
Swiss, Miss E C
Wilson, Mr D
Grinsell, Mr A L
Kidel, Mr and Mrs G E
Counsell, Miss
Aitken, Mr C E
Thomas, Mrs A F
Smith, Mrs F A
Smith, Mr A S
Mrs T W Morris' ayah
Humphries, Mr and Mrs H T
Ward, Mr W K
Lloyd, Mr E S
Mrs Power's ayah
Richard, Mr C
Native servant
A Lady
Walkins, Mr

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Sconce, Maj H A K Mrs and infant
Hawks Capt and G A Mrs
Alderson, Genl E H and Mrs
Lawrence, Capt W B
Gordon, Lt-Col L A C
Johnston, Mrs E H
Bridges Capt F
Taylor, Mrs A H
Levinge, Mr E N
Hunt Capt R B
Donovan, Mrs and Miss
Highet, Mrs R S and Mrs
Woodhouse, Mr
Robertson, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Bowring, Mrs T W
Dyce, Lt A G
Hunter, Mis inft and ayah
Corkery, Miss E M
Flatt's, Mr S G
Nicholson, Capt T M C
Whitehead, Mr T A
Oppenheim, Mr E F
Northey, Mr W B
Kennedy, Mr S V
Slowell, Mr R S and Mrs
Rae, Lt J G
Gumeat, Mr C E
Mrs Gale's, child
Sowerby, Mrs
Balston, Capt G R
Scaife, Capt C
Steel, Major and Mrs
Berkeley Mr A M
Carter, Mr G H
Gaskell, Capt R W
Smith, Mr B G and Mrs
Taimer Mr E L
Hubback, Mr J H and Mrs
Dewhurst Mr R P
Ethinger Miss D
Hodson Mr C W and Mrs
Jesse, Mr and Mrs W
Hill, Capt A R
Grieve, Mr A N
Denneys, Major H T Mrs
Walt, Revd J
Brown, Cap H C Mrs
Bewley, Mr and Mrs
Frederickson Mr H
Heron, Mr A M and Mrs
Sawyer, Mr P C
Tomkins, Mr H G Mrs
Murray, Major V Mrs
Knight, Mr W
Shibbs Mrs L, child Ayah
Coombes, Miss M
Bergen, Miss
Davison, Mr J Mrs
oCaulis, Mrs W J
MDe Souza), nurse Mr (W J
Drew, Mr W W, Mrs
Ewbank, Mr
Bradley, Mr R E
Barrow, Capt B E Miss
Quinlan, Mrs D J
Napier, Mr A B Miss L
Clutterbuck, Mr P H
Wemyss, Lt-Col D G
Mackenzie, Lt P M
Swinn, Mr C E
West, Mr A
Parker, Major L E L and Mrs
Marshall, Mr A
Brown, Col C
Hamilton, Mrs R E A
Power, Mrs S J Mrs (jr)
Westmacott, Mr R
Stratton, Maj F C
Preston, Mr E L
Prevost, Mr F A
Galsham Mr J C
Hardinge, Viscount Lady (Smith, Miss) maid Hon A, Hon E
Arundale, Miss F
Harrison, Lt T D
Dobbin Col W H and Mrs
Koch, Mr F L
William, Mrs G B
Batchelor, Mr W H
Brooke, Mr A C
Matwin, Capt R G
Woodhouse, Mr L
Marryat, Mr J R
Jones, Mr H C
Fitzgibbon, Lt F
Moir, Mr A G
Stevenson, Capt W D H
Bayly, Lt-Col J F Mrs
Dauson, J C S Mr A
Dennys, Lt-Col A H
Jones, Miss R
Thompson, Mr C W
Todd, Major A G Mrs
Bielby, Dr Elizabeth
Greenbough, Mr E L
(Miss S Hetherington)
Mrs Sconce's nurse
De Leeuw, Miss A
Truninger, Mr L
Collister, Mr H J
Rawlins Mr E F
Arnolds Mr G
MacLachlan, Mr R B
Hall, Mr L
Dalal, Mr K M
Huddleston, Mr P G
Larmour, Mr F A
Rocke, Dr Mary
Symons, Mr H
Mumford, Mrs
Harper, Mr W
Saunders, Mr S
Leslie, Mr W and Miss
Sudborough, Mr J J
Hunter, Miss
Corsilli, Mr W
Down, Mr C B
Mors, N H
Bridges, Miss M
Moberley, Mr A W Mrs
Hofrichter, Mr
Ellis, Mrs A E
Daniels, Mr S R Mrs
Dickins, Lt F
Carruthers, Mrs
Hance, Mr H M
Sawyer, Miss E
H H the Kour Bibi of Patiala
Humphreys, Miss (nurse)
Wimberley, Mr C N C
Shaw, Col D G Mrs
Preston, Major E E
Singh, Capt S
Reid, Mr C H
Lascelles, Mrs W R
Morriss, Mr T W Mrs and infc
Mrs Morris' nurse
De Moulmorency, Hon Rachale
Odgers, Mr C E and Mrs
Sorabji, Miss C
Soudder, Mrs and Miss
Pal, Mr B C
Hare, Mr J
Delamain, Col and Mrs

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY

Besant, Mrs A
Nilyomando, Mr
Krishnamurti, Mr J
Watkins, Lt-Col L G
Marshall, Mr J A, Mrs
Ellis, Mr E H
Nicoll Mr T (jr)
Arundale, Mr G S
Peck, Major E S
Tozer, Mr H S
Sitwell Col W H
Appel, Miss L
Wilson, Mr and Mrs W
Gordon, Mr A D
Menteth, Mr W F S
Kendall, Capt C J
Walker, Major W R
Schomberg, Mr C W
Druell, Mr R
Nind, Mr W A
Clark, Col T W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Byramjee Mr and Mrs
Karanjia, Mr B N
Phesania, Mr M C

ADEN TO BOMBAY—Hyde, Mr H E

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Owen, Mrs S W 2 infts
Eay, Major W M Mrs
Leslie, Mrs N
Scheffers, Miss M, Miss J
Rapaport Mr C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Stowell, Mr A T
Stoney, Capt P S Mrs
Johns, Mr R
Rainey, Major P F
Stratton, Mr W F
Stewart, Mr P M A
Hughes, Mr H G

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.—Holmes, Mr H G

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Ahmad, Mr A
Allen, Major and Mrs
Box, Mr B M
Blount, Mrs
Broadhurst, Mr F A
Bhimji, Mr Ali Mohamed
Carruthers, I M S, Lt-Col H St C
Claridge, Mrs C W and child
Corkery, Major M P
Corkery, Mrs and infant
Cunningham, Mr J R
Daing, Mr
Donald, Mr J
Davidson, Mr J
Elavia, Mr R L
Eck, Mr Otto
French, Mr L A
Fuchs, Mr
Ferdinand, Sister
Gerson, Mrs
Grant, Miss
Hadow, Mr and Mrs C M
Haigh, Miss
Harrison, Major H & Mrs. 2 children and nurse
Hilliard, Mrs
Hodgson, Capt W T
Heffermann, Mr
Hately, Mrs T L and inft
Hadow, Mr F A
Hyde Cales, Mrs G E
Islam, Mr B
Islam, Mr M
Ivens, Mr J H A
Ivens, Mrs and Miss
Jackson, Mr W
Jackson, Mr A F S
Jassawalla, Mr K S
King, Mr C M
Labastie, M'dlle
Labey-Bean Mrs S M
Lillingston, Miss K Innes
Longden, Mr H
Leslie Smith, Mrs G
Liardt, Miss
Matthews, Capt L F
Minnitt, Mr J E
Meyrick, Mr W H
Modi, Mr T K
Motilal Shah, Mr Vadilal
Maisey, Miss
Noone, Mr
Osborne, Miss A A
Palmer, Major H K
Pepper, Miss E
Peyton, Col A E
Potter, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Porter, Colonel A
Porter, Mrs and 2 Misses
Perkins, Mrs J C C
Patel, Mr M C
Richards, Mr H C
Rushton, Mr G O
Ray, Mr S
Sabawalla, Mr A P
Satow, Miss N
Sellar, Col. W D
Sinhad, Mr
St John, Mr E C
Singh, Mr J K
Strutt, Mr E J
Shirazi, Mr A M
Sladen, Miss E
Vear, Mr. & Mrs R N
Walker, Mrs and infant
Weston, Mrs E V
Wilson, Mrs N M, nurse and inft
Wood Somers, Mr and Mrs
Wood, Mr C B
Wrench, Mr T W E S
Wingfield, Master Edward and nurse

Per s. s. "Yarra," Oct 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Yarra" on the 7th Oct. from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of Cabin passengers at the Ballard Pier at 10-45 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection shed, near Princes Dock, at 7-30 a. m. with all their baggage:—

KOBE.

Shimaski. Mrs Yasu
Chinji, Kaevaim Mrs
Sato, Sana Mrs

COLOMBO.

Ryves, Mr A E
Archer, Rev J C wife and son
Stangard, Mr W
Montfort de, Mrs and Miss
Delafontaine, Mr

BATAVIA.—Purcher, Mr W

FREMANTLE.

Muncaster, Mr J
Leeds, Mr J and Mrs A G
Guidice, Pasquale Mr
Angels, Mr C

MELBOURNE.

Woodman, Mr J
Edmends, Mr A
Gorbold, Mr and Mrs
Muller, Mr C
John Hill, Mr and Mrs and inft
Lavialle, Miss
Sister Mary Peter
Mother Marie Gerardine Rev de Sion
Mother, Marie Evangiliste de Sion

SYDNEY.

Conveyra, Mr W R
Mitchell, Mr W
Bryan, Mr and Mrs J E and 4 children
Ring, Mr L E
Haser, Mr N
Haser, Mr G
Segar, Mrs and Mr P
Baitel, Rev Father
Briand, Rev Father
Chaize, Rev Father
Huet, Rev Father
Marquet, Rev Father
Soubeyran, Rev Father
Toytara, Rev Father
Daly, Mr
Macaste, Mr and Mrs
Pouffard, Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Ridge, Mr F
Troup of Samoans
Lorenzini, Mr
Zanche, Mr
Wenzel, and baby, Mrs
Sanques, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Durand, Mr and child
Summerfield, Mr and Mrs and child

NOUMEA.

Levassein, Rev Father
Chol, Rev Father
Holbert, Rev Father
Cacot, Mrs and 2 children
Portejoie, Mr and Mrs
Becu, Mrs and 3 children
Placet, Mr
Boissel, Mr
Estripeant, Mr and son

ADELAIDE.—Ayrton, Mr

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

France and Germany.

M. CAMBON, the French Ambassador in Berlin, called upon Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary on Sept. 15, and presented the French reply to the German counterproposals.

Judging from the utterances of the German inspired Press, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on Sept. 17, an excellent impression would seem to have been produced here by the reply which M. Cambon handed to Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. The fact that the German answer is to be ready to-morrow, as is understood to be the case, must also be regarded as a hopeful symptom, for at the present stage of the negotiations it justifies the inference that the outstanding differences have already been reduced within a narrow compass. At the head of its weekly review of foreign politics the "North German Gazette" publishes the following "communique:—

"The Moroccan negotiations have as a matter of fact enterred upon the smoother course which was here foretold for them after the pause. The newspapers report favourably upon a conversation which took place on Friday afternoon between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr won Kiderlen-Waechter, and the French Ambassador, M. Cambon at which the French reply to Germany's observations (Bemerkungen) upon the draft of the Agreement which is to be concluded was discussed. In one part the reply corresponds with the German desires; in regard to a further part it has been found possible to bring the points of view of the two powers so close together that with a little good will on both sides an understanding can without difficulty be reached. Upon some points, it is true, such differences yet prevail that further exhaustive negotiations will be necessary before an accord is established. Still there is reason to hope that these difficulties will also be overcome."

The favourable view expressed by the organ of the Government is confirmed, the correspondent adds, with some additional details and comments by the less direct channels of official opinion.

The same correspondent, writing on Sept. 18 says:—The Secretary of State Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, this evening delivered to M. Cambon the German reply to the recently presented communication of the French Government. No details are yet known. The newspapers reproduce special remarks of the Paris Press upon the optimistic views held in official circles here; but so far Berlin is concerned there has been no fresh comment during the last twenty-four hours.

It is understood, says the "Times," that will be no further written exchange of views between France and Germany for some time. As a result of M. Cambon's interview with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter a number of questions were referred to the Imperial Chancellor, and on receipt of his reply a further verbal exchange of views will take place between the French Ambassador and the German Foreign Secretary. If it is necessary a written reply will then be despatched to Paris. Deputies returning to Paris testify to the great reluctance with which the French people view the proposed cession of colonial territory.

In Berlin the Press, which has hitherto refrained from comment, is beginning to resent the scepticism displayed by the Paris newspapers of German intentions. It is felt that there is at present no cause for asperity on either side, as the feeling both in Paris and Berlin has been improved by the tenor of the latest Notes. The "Berliner Tageblatt" counsels its readers to be patient and to distrust any report of an immediate settlement. The proposals described as "privileges" in Paris and "guarantees" in Barlin must of necessity take time before a satisfactory settlement is reached.

Considerable uneasiness prevailed in Berlin on Sept. 20 as the result of the semi-official statements published the preceding evening showing that there are still differences of principles between Germany and France in the Morocco negotiations. Heavy selling orders awaited the attention of the Bourse, so that a deputation of bankers proceeded to the Foreign Office. The bankers are stated to have received a positive assurance from the Under Secretary, and thereafter, by their help, prices were maintained at a satisfactory level during the day. The German Foreign Office is being blamed for unduly encouraging public optimism.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th September.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Sept. 1911, by Council Bills	a £11,637,160
Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 5,521,140

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

ERUPTION ON BOY GREW UNBEARABLE

Cried for 18 Months, Day and Night. Scab Formed from Head to Foot. Was Told Only Time Would Cure It. Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

First Application Eased Itching. Kept On. All Scabs Cleared. Now Bonny Boy, Spotlessly Clean.

"My little grandchild had some white spots breaking out on the skin and then they were full of watery stuff and itched. The result was that they broke and formed a scab which was over his body from head to foot, so that it became unbearable for him. He cried for about eighteen months day and night. I tried two or three doctors, but they did him no good, only that they gave some powders to make him sleep, and that was only for a short time as the effect of them was soon over. They could not make out what was the reason of the sores that covered all of the child. Nothing would cure it, only time, they said, but I was not satisfied, so I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had two tablets of Soap and two boxes of Ointment. The first application eased the itching so I kept on until I used the two tablets and the boxes, and all the scabs got cleared, and now he is a bonny boy, spotlessly clean without a sign of anything on his skin. Before applying the Cuticura Remedies, he was all covered with scabs and gone, only skin and bones, so I must thank the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. They saved the child's life." (Signed) Mrs. D. Thomas, Ivy Cottage, Zoar Road, Ystalyfera, Swansea, South Wales, Mar. 3, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, with depots in all world centers. No other treatment for the skin and scalp so pure, economical and speedily effective.

LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION.

If you suffer from liver complaint or constipation, you will notice some of the following symptoms:—Biliousness, sick headaches, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, bad appetite, drowsiness and distress after eating, flatulence, vomiting, sallow complexion, pains between the shoulders, tightness across the chest, spots before the eyes, giddiness.

Doan's Dinner Pills revive the sluggish liver, stimulate the flow of the digestive fluids, and restore a natural activity to the bowels, thus effectively removing the cause of the above symptoms. Doan's Dinner Pills are guaranteed purely vegetable, and do not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, & 12 per bottle; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

DANGERS OF PILES.

Piles are a disease of middle and advanced age, and few adults entirely escape the complaint, particularly those of sedentary habits. Few women bear children without becoming subject to piles.

At first piles may occasion but little inconvenience beyond itchiness and discomfort when the bowels are costive. But if not promptly and properly treated, they become permanent, and are not only a continual discomfort, but are liable to inflammation, bleeding and ulceration, and cause pain of a most acute nature, whilst the bleeding from internal piles may become a serious menace to health, rendering the patient weak, debilitated and anæmic.

Doan's Ointment gives quick and lasting relief in piles, eczema, and any itchiness of the skin. The first application brings a grateful sense of coolness to the affected parts, and one tin of Doan's Ointment is generally sufficient to effect a lasting cure.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers,

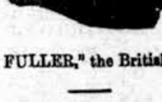
DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

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Established over a Century.

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Birmingham, ENGLAND.
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Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.

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MARRIAGE AND THE EMPIRE.

A book like Messrs. Eversley and Craies' "Marriage Laws of the British Empire" brings out with striking clearness what must always be one of the greatest difficulties of Imperial politics. It is not with reason that English law regards all the inhabitants of the British Dominions beyond the seas as persons living under "foreign laws." Modern sentiment likes (especially at such seasons as the present) to think of them as Britons and of their laws and Constitution as British but they have had different problems to face, and our principle of Imperial development has hitherto lacked any satisfactory system of co-ordination. No more striking example of the resulting diversity could be found than in the Imperial laws, on that most important and most harassed of all social institution—marriage. It has always been the theory of the English law that English settlers in a new country take with them so of much of the law of England existing at the date of settlement "as the nature of things will bear." Where, therefore, colonies owe their origin to the settlement of new countries one finds the common law of England forming a substratum. But it is just in these colonies that the most rapid social development has taken place: each has been faced with its own social problems (and not least among them the problem of marriage) and each has by the exercise of its powers of municipal legislation slowly built up a divergent from our own. Something of the course of this varying growth may be seen from the fact that Lord Hardwick's Act. (26 George II., c. 33) the statute which in England put an end to the validity of "Common Law mariages," and prescribed the necessity of ceremonial celebration, affected none of the "Planted Colonies," so that unless local legislation has supervened Common Law marriages (i.e., marriages by mere consent in the presence of a clergyman) would still be lawful in them. Most of them have, however, legislated very rully on the subject, and established methods of celebration less cautious and elaborate than our own. On the other hand the table of prohibited degrees applies (it is thought) to all these colonies, as modified by the local Legislatures, which have, in this instance as in some others, been able to approach the subject with greater freedom from the prejudice of historical association than ourselves for every one of them had validated the marriage with a deceased wife's sister some years before ourselves, while some—e.g., New Zealand and Canada—have carried logic to the point of audacity and sanction such marriages as those with a deceased brother's wife and wife's niece. Even this, however, has been suggested by some of the South African colones and protectorates, where marriages with a deceased husband's brother or nephew are allowed—flights of reason which will probably be beyond the British mind for many a decide. New Zealand and the Australian States also adopt the principle of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which is accepted in Scotland and, as will be seen almost universally throughout the Empire.

Possessions which have acquired by conquest or cession from civilized Powers stand on a different footing. In these the law existing in the country at the date of acquisition has been recognized as the basis of development. In the most important of these countries—i.e., throughout South Africa up to the Zambesi, Ceylon, and British Guinea—the Roman Dutch Law has currency. The distinguishing feature of this system comprises the recognition of the principle of legitimation by subsequent marriage and the prohibition (now abolished in Ceylon) of marraige between an adulterer and the woman with whom he has committed adultery, or of marriage with a widow or widower during the period of mourning—a provision which is now rapidly disappearing. Other points in this system are the invalidation of where the wife is at the date of the marriage (without the knowledge of the husband) with child by another man and a slight difference in the table of prohibited degrees which is taken partly from the Canon and partly from the Civil Law whereas English law on the latter subject represents the Canon Law as varied to assist Henry VIII. in first annulling and afterwards validating his marriage with Catherine of Aragon, and further amended in the reign of William IV. by an ingenious compromise between the Church and a member of the nobility, the main object of which was to legitimize the latter's succession. In Mauritius, Seychelles, Quebec, and St. Lucia, on the other hand, the basis of the existing law is French, the first two named founding their systems on the Code Napoleon and the third on the ancient custom of Paris. These all allow legitimation by subsequent marriages and have also adopted an excellent rule validating marriages celebrated without formalities when one of the parties is believed to be on the point of death; a principle which has also been accepted in many of the West Indian colonies and in Hong-Kong and British Guianu.

Possessions acquired from non-Christian Powers form yet another class. Here it has been found necessary in most cases to allow separate codes of marriage law for the native inhabitants, and unions between such persons are considered as legitimate which if celebrated between a white person and a native would be held not to comply with the essential requirements of Christian marriage. It was on this latter ground that in the well-known case of "In re Bethell" a marriage celebrated between a white man and native woman, though peaformed in perfect accordance with the most reserved ceremonials of the Baralong tribe, in whose country both parties were domiciled, was held to be invalid. It was in vain that the offspring of this union prove how Mr. Bethell slaughtered an ox, presented its head to Teepoo's father and ploughed her mother's garden. The Court of Chancery was inexorable.

But divergences of this nature are not confined to the Dominions and Dependencies. They find place also within the limits of the United Kingdom. The law of the Channel Islands is founded on the ancient "custom of Normandy." religious circumstances account for considerable variations in Ireland while it is of course, well known that in Scotland, (where the Roman and Dutch systems have greatly influenced legal development) marriages by consent are still recognized as binding. It is however generally found convenient to have these marriages legally confirmed and the usual method of obtaining such confirmation is a curious survival from an absolete state of law. The parties to such a marriage are still nominally punishable under ancient statutes of 1661 and 1698 by fine and imprisonment, and persons who have made an irregular marriage now go before the Sheriff and make "confession." The Sheriff records a conviction and imposes a fine, which by an odd coincidence always corresponds in amount with the ordinary marriage fee, and is the perquisite of his clerk, while the extract of the record of conviction forms the "marriage lines" of the convicted couple. Even the Baralong custom (so fatal to the offspring of Teepoo) seems hardly less antiquated.

But differences of this kind are not on the whole of very great importance. Those affecting the capacity to marry (as for instance, in connection with the table of affinity) undoubtedly may create considerable hardship, but the laws of the Empire are now practically at one on this point. The failure of our law to recognise legitimation by subsequent marriage may also work hardly in some instances. Of far greater importance are differences in regard to the law of divorce (a subject which is rather scantily treated in the book under consideration). Here hardly any two systems seem in agreement. In Ireland and the Isle of Man the Courts can grant no divorce, though in one the Imperial Parliament, and in the other Tynwald, dissolves marriages by private act after judicial decree. Jersey and Guernsey allow no divorce at all, and in this they are followed by Quebec and a good number of the other Canadian States (inhabitants of which have to have recourse to the Dominion Parliament), Newfoundland, British Honduras, Trinidad, Barda Bermuda Grenada. St. Lucia, and Malta. Scotland, on the other hand (following the Roman Dutch law) allows divorce after malicious desertion for four years and Ceylon, British Guiana and the south African colonies adopt the same principle, the latter treating as malicious desertion condemnation to death if commuted or avoided by escape, and imprisonment for life. Mauritius and the Seychelles give divorce for wilful dasertion for five years or continued absence without news for ten also for bigamy incest and adultery alone, condemnation to five years imprisonment and for "injures graves" a phrase which apparently covers cruelty and insulting conduct leaving considerable latitude to the Court in every instance. Australia and New Zealand have dealt even more freely with the subject. In New South Wales a husband is allowed divorce for adultery, or, if he has been three years domiciled in the colony at the date of the institution of the suit for three years' desertion, habitual drunkeness and neglect of duties on the part of his wife, or if she has at the date of the petition been three years' in prison under a sentence of not less than seven years, or has attempted to murder or do him grievous bodily harm, or continually assaulted him. The wife can get divorce for adultery, coupled with cruelty or with three years' desertion, or for incestuous or bigamous adultery, or, if the husband is domiciled in New South Wales for his adultery only; and if she has been three years domiciled at the date of the petition she is put in practically the same position as the husband. Victorian legislation has been on the same lines, but it allows the wife divorce if her husband commits adultery in the conjugal residence, while the laws of Queensland and Tasmania follow that of New South Wales, excepting the provisions for parties three years domiciled; and South Australia seems to have adopted the English low. New Zealand also follows the New South Wales code, adding, as causes for divorce, conviction for the murder of any child of either party to the marriage and confinement for lunacy during ten years out of the twelve immediately preceding the decree when there is no likelihood of recovery.

The Divorce Commission, whose labours are not yet ended, have presumably had under their consideration the laws of all countries and ages, and it is possible that they may pay more attention to the divergent systems within the Empire than to those outside it; but they will have enough to do in dealing with the controversies which rage about our own system, and it is not likely, even if it were possible, that they will make any attempt to bring our law into conformity with the codes of our colonies. It it too much to hope that an Imperial Conference may one day take in hand a matter which is already of great, and threatens to become daily of greater importance.—"The Spectator."

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Saved from Extinction.

Some years ago the Golden Eagle was in danger of total extinction in the British Isles. Shepherds, gamekeepers, and "Collectors" waged ceaseless war against it, until a few Scottish landlords resolved to protect it, with the result that on certain estates these brids are increasing yearly. It is hardly surprising that the golden eagle was and is still so persistently harried, for besides being classed with vermin the golden eagle provided a source of income both in money and in kind. There used, a centuary ago, to be a law in the Orkney Islands which set forth that the slayer of an eagle could claim a hen from every house in the parish wherein the eagle had been killed. This law may or may not obtain now, but there are many daring individuals who will rob the eagle's eyrie, when they know they can get ten pounds for the clutch of two eggs.

PERIOD OF SLAUGHTER.

In Scotland the eagle nests in April, when often the snow is still thick on the hills. On a ledge protected by some overhanging crag the golden eagle lays its one, two, or more rarely three eggs, having repaired the huge nest five or six feet in diameter, with sticks and heather, for the birds return every year to the same eyrie. After about three weeks the eggs are hatched, and then begins a period of unceasing slaughter. Willoughby mentions a nest with only one eaglet in it, and by it lay three grouse. a hare, and a lamb. When the young birds can fly. the old eagles teach them to hunt by swooping down upon a covey of ptarmigan poults, which gives the awkward young eagles a good opportunity of catching one when separated from the old birds.

A strange idea, on which is founded no doubt the fable of the eagle's soaring to a tremendous height to gaze at the sun unobstructed by the atmosphere, is set forth by Pliny. He declares that before the young are fully fledged, the parents make them gaze at the sun, "and if one be observed to wink or show a watery eye, cast in from the nest as a degenerate offspring." How Pliny discovered this peculiarity he does not say! Sometimes the "bark" of the golden eagle is heard in the lowlands of Scotland during the winter season, but it prefers the mountain crags and sparsely inhabited regions, where it is alone in its glory, and almost monarch of all it surveys; for even the red deer fear it, and the grouse crouch in terror as it flies low across the moorland wheeling thither and hither in search of prey.

It is a fact that the golden eagle has more than once carried off a human being. A mother at work harvesting had brought her baby with her, and laid it to sleep beneath a hedge while she was busy in a field close by. Hearing a cry she gazed up, and saw a golden eagle with the child in its talons, carrying it to its eyrie, not far distant. Distracted with grief, and thinking only of saving her baby's life, she scaled the precipice, at the top of which the nest was built. No man had ever dared to make the ascent before, and the crag was reckoned unscaleable by the most expert climbers. Yet the woman, with the courage of despair, hardly knowing where she placed her feet, reached the eagle's eyrie in safety. She found the child unhurt and chucking, and with her precious burden started on her perilous return, while the birds, robbed of their prey, flew round her with angry cries, menacing, but not venturing to attack her. "Haply some guardian angel near attended," for the mother made the descent without harm to herself or her child.

SPOILING AN EAGLE'S NEST.

In the History of Kerry, Smith tells of a poor man, out of work and with no means of subsistence feeding himself and his wife and children by spoiling an eagle's nest of the food the parent birds provided for the young eaglets. By clipping the wings of the eaglets he kept them much longer than usual in the nest, and thus tided over the period of famine. Had the old eagles returned when he was robbing the nest, it would have gone hard with him.

Almost everyone knows the story of the eagle and the wren; how one day all the birds met together to decide which of them should be king, and it was arranged that he who could fly the highest should be the acknowledged monarch. The eagle was confident of success, but unknown to him the wren hid in his feathers, and when the eagle had flown up and up, until he could soar no higher, out flew the wren from his feathers and flew higher still, and that is why the song the boys sing on St, Stephen's Day begins. "The wren, the wren, the king of all the birds!"

The lonely life of the eagle seems conducive to longevity, for they often live, it is said, a hundred years. It is extremely difficult to tame an eagle, and he is never a trustworthy pet, for he has been known to turn and rend those who have fed him for years and this even when he has been accustomed to captivity almost from the breaking of the egg-shell. Apart from this a captive eagle is no pleasure to anybody. However large his cage, however abundant the food he loves best, he sits aloof on his perch, his yellow eye sullen and gloomy, for the eagle pines for the freedom which is his heritage, for space, and for the "upward and onward" flight. A cage, be it ever so gilded, is to him the abomination of desolation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	7
Total	1	2	83
Same date last year	0	0	95

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

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CAPITAL OF FLANDERS.

Scene of Great Exhibition in 1913.

Active preparations are being made at Ghent for the great Exhibition of 1913, for the enormous number of visitors that it will attract from all countries will also criticise and admire the city; and the Gantois intend to make the latter as beautiful as possible for the delight of their guests. The whole town is being carefully prepared for the great event: the splendid Belfry, for instance, which had lapsed into a rather bad state, is now undergoing a thorough overhauling to this end; as well as other large edifices.

An admirable enterprise is being carried out in this connection, at great cost to the town, and is an example which many far richer cities might well follow. A large number of dwelling-houses and other buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had in subsequent periods had their facades modified and modernised, and had in the course of time acquired a composite and unsatisfactory appearance. These are now being skilfully and exactly restored to their original forms. That it should be possible to carry this out with accuracy, without the erratic and disfiguring methods of some so-called "restorers," is made possible by the fact that the town possesses in its archives the plans of all the more important buildings—private as well as public—of the city. When this splendid work is completed, in the course of the next couple of years, visitors will see whole streets of the finest mediaeval architecture, a sight perhaps unique in Europe.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS.

It is not easy, in the space of a few hundred words, to give adequate expression to the charm of Ghent, the capital of Flanders, a city one of the most beautiful in Europe, though far less known to tourists than some of her more widely celebrated rivals. Stored with memories of the past, and containing within her compass a host of beautiful buildings, and quaint institutions, survivals from the Middle Ages, Ghent preserves to be better known than she so far has been.

Bruges has long enjoyed pride of place among the ancient cities of Flanders, but travellers find that she has here a powerful rival, and many are of opinion that there is little or nothing to choose between the two sister-towns. But there is a great difference; for Bruges is dead, while Ghent still enjoys a flourishing existence.

A strange and beautiful town. Over all there broods the spirit of antiquity; by the silent canals, edged with rows of houses graced with that sober fantasy which is the note of Flemish domestic architecture; in the ancient and wonderfully sculptured churches, in the streets, narrow and tortuous. Turn where one will, the eye encounters some fine outstanding thing on which to rest; some fretted tower, or rhythmic tapestry in stone. From the topmost part of the massive Castle of the Counts as one looks down and around, a forest of medieval, architecture present itself; the Cathedral, the churches, the Belfry, the Hotel de Ville, the other castle of Gerard the Devil, and innumerable others.

Few public buildings in existence can excel in splendour of carved stone the fourteenth-century Hotel de Ville, a masterpiece of the later Gothic. The sumptuous richness of the detail, the light aspect of decay which impresses a sense of its antiquity on the spectator, the atmosphere of Flemish peace that pervades it, combine to make it a real symbol of old Flanders a symbol the more accurate because the busy, orderly official life led within its walls reflects the fact that Ghent and its province have not only a past but a present.

RICHLY DECORATED CATHEDRAL.

The great Cathedral, dedicated to St. Bavon, is naturally a place to which the visitor will first turn his steps of a certain plainness without, the decoration and adornment of the interior are of almost unique rechness. The paintings which everywhere beautify the walls include a magnificent canvas by Rubens, representing St. Bavon retiring from the world; a splendid example of the work of the brothers Van Eyck, "The Adoration of the Lamb," and many fine pictures by less known but yet admirable artists. In fact the whole church is a veritable treasure-house of Flennish plastic, art, both in paint and stone. What could be finer in its somewhat ornate way than the pulpit, or "Seat of Truth," as it is called, as a specimen of eighteenth-century carving in wood and marble?

Round the east end of the building are grouped a number of tombs of seventeenth-century bishops and others, which are surmounted by marble effigies of the finest workmanship, hardly to be excelled for stonishing naturalism and majestic repose, that of Bishop Triest, a great townsman of his day, being the most admirable. Of peculiar interest to Englishmen will be four massive candlesticks standing on the floor of the choir; for these were originally wrought by a Florentine craftsman at the order of our Henry VIII., and were to have been placed in his tomb. But after that king's death they remained in a chapel at Windsor until the death of Charles I., when they were sold by Cromwell, who cared nothing for art, as part of the royal bankrupt's estate. They were bought by the Chapter of Ghent Cathedral, and still bear the royal arms of England.

MEDIAEVAL STRONGHOLD.

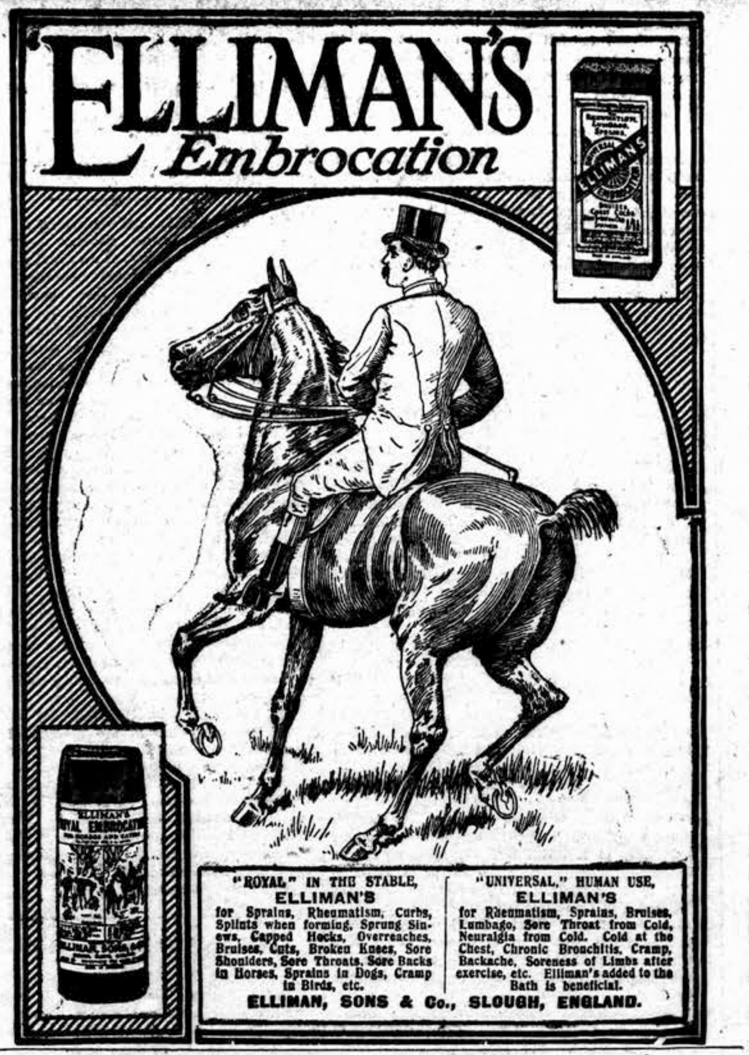
From every side Ghent is dominated by the huge Castle of the Counts of Flanders, the largest in the country, and of enormous strength. This has of late years been thoroughly cleared and in a measure restored, those parts that were unsafe to pass over or under having been (and still being) reinforced. An admirable work has been the fitting of one or two of the great living rooms with reproductions of the original tiled floors and stained-glass windows, the illusion of former centuries thus being to some extent preserved. But the walls are grey, and rough-hewn ashlar forms the surface that was once smoothly plastered and painted in gay colours. It is difficult indeed to see the interior of such a building, and to imagine it as it actually was when inhabited.

A poem in stone is the House of the Free Watermen, on the Quai aux Herbes, with its delicates tracery of window and roof, recalling also the time when Ghent had the monopoly of the water traffic of the Meuse. Near it, on the same waterway, is the almost equally fine House of the Corn Measurers built when this city was the granary of half Belgium.

Quaint institutions, full of the peaceful atmosphere of old-world Flanders are the Beguinages, of which there are three, the Petit Beguinage Notre Dame being the most characteristic. Here dwell a community of nuns—not fully vowed, but living under a gentler rule which allows them to leave it when they will. Many poorly-circumstanced ladies live here in the little houses, surrounded by a high wall, and for a few years, perhaps, lead a life of quite devotion and security, fulfilling the light religious duties imposed upon them; afterwards returning to the outer world. Very picturesque these "beguins" look, in their conventual black and white dress that has remained unchanged for so many centuries; and on their faces is a humour and a humanity generally lacking in fully-professed nuns.

Like most Belgian towns, Ghent takes pride in its Art Gallery, and the municipal collection of pictures, including works of Rubens, Frans Hals, Raeburn, Jordaens, and a bust by Rodin, should be seen by the curious visitor.

During August the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for parts of the British Empire only was 16,799 English, 486 Welsh, 5,419 Scottish, and 1,084 Irish.



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Its soothing and healing properties in Lung Complaints have been the subject of innumerable testimonials during its (nearly)

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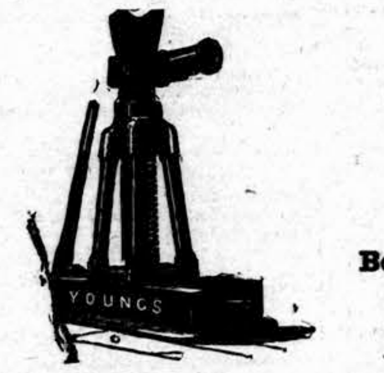

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GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

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George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

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Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.

Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay and Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

GOVERNMENT AND LIQUOR TRADE.

Representation for Licensed Victuallers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith by desire of the Committee, I have the pleasure to send you a copy of a Petition addressed to the Government of Bombay, regarding the grievances of the English and Foreign Liquors as also Country Liquor License Holders whose positions have been affected by the new regulations in force from 1st April last.

Liquor trade is a legitimate trade carried on by a body of respectable citizens and if Government were to continue imposing new obligations on the trade, the trade is likely to degenerate in the hands of other unscrupulous persons as also will incline the consumers who cannot afford to pay for them, to other noxious drugs, such as bhang, ganja, opium, cocaine, etc.,

As the matters contained therein are of great importance to the public as well, my Committee will thank you to give full publicity thereto.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. KAPADIA,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Licensed Victuallers Association.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

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22 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, October 3.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Revenue Department No. 4832 of 19th May, also No. 3035 of 25th idem in reply to our representation, dated 28th March last regarding this Association's protest against the heavy increase in License Fees and the reduction of hours of sale.

In the short reply with which the Association has been favoured no reference is made to the facts and reasoning set forth in our representation, dated 28th March last and under the circumstances the tradesmen and licensees have been reduced to the necessity of appealing afresh to the Government of Bombay regarding the matter. Moreover, the Association considers that unfortunately in the interests of the trade, adequate information regarding the present pecuniary condition of the Licensees and the liquor tradesmen connected therewith has never been placed before Government and that such information should now be submitted to enable the Government to judge aright the effect on the licensees of the orders of Government against which the Association is protesting.

It is true that until some years ago the trade yielded a fair profit and a few of the tradesmen had scraped together some competence in life which has enabled them to pull through the present crisis, but at present the business is generally speaking in the hands of a class of Licence Holders, whose means are limited and the trade has generally been reduced to a state of impecuousness. Under the circumstances the Association submits it is absolutely necessary in order to convey to H. E. the Governor in Council adequate information regarding the trade and the pecuniary position of the licenses concerned in the country and the foreign liquor Trade, the Association craves leave to state how the country and the Foreign Liquor Trades are being carried on at present.

IMPORTERS.

These importers hold generally the Foreign Wholesale License (Liquor) generally speaking they have inherited the business from their parents with their competence in life and they carry on the trade of importing wines and spirits in bulk and in cases. Their resources are generally locked up and invested in this kind of business and in order to get the good turn-over, they have to import in large quantities and in order to find market for the large quantities imported, they are reduced to the necessity of cutting down rates and selling at the very small profit, and that, too, on credit to the Retail Licenses throughout the Presidency of Bombay. If in consequence of the excessive rise in Customs Import Duty and of heavy restrictions placed on the trade and of further reduction in the present small margin of profit, these Importers have to cease to import in large quantities and to withdraw their capital and discontinue selling on credit (cash sales being out of question) the native License Holders of Retail "off" and "off and on" combined Licenses in the city and in the Presidency of Bombay would, as a matter of fact be forced to withdraw from the trade, because these retail dealers have no capital of their own and would not be able to carry on business if the importers did not sell on credit. The results, our Association submits would be a considerable inconvenience to the public who are generally temperate in their usual daily drink, apart from the great falling off in revenue to Government in duty and to the excise in the License Fees to which it would lead.

WHOLESALE FOREIGN LICENSES.

(In cases and in Bulk.)

These Licenses are held by the importers above referred to. They carry on the wholesale trade at a profit of 4 annas per case approximately. They keep such quantities in their shops as they require for sales in bottles "retail off" and dispose of the excess of their heavy importation to the general tradesmen and the other retail "off and on" License-holders. During the course of business the cases pass from hand to hand by way of exchange and on bare nominal profit. This considerably helps the retail dealers and adds to the convenience of the public and adds materially to the revenue of Government. These importers are required to keep godowns to hold the cases imported and have to keep large establishments of coolies etc., for the management of the business.

FOREIGN OFF LICENSES.

The Holders of these licenses are allowed to sell foreign liquors in up opened and sealed quarts and pints. The license fees are Rs. 300 per annum at the lowest and very higher according to the sales. Owing to keen and growing competition the profit per quart and pint is hardly one or two annas. The trade is extremely varied there being hundreds of brands of each description of liquor viz: Brandy, whisky, ports, sherries clarets and other wines rums, beers, ales etc., and as the "off" License Holders are required to store each and every kind of these brands he has to sink some capital in the business and look to the purchase and storing of these different kinds. He has to keep a decent shop and pay house rent and engage two servants (at least) for the work. His sales are practically limited to the locality and consequently cannot be execpted to be in any quantity with the small diminishing margin of profit and the increasing expenses by way of shop rent, servants' wages, and other incidental expenses of the keep up of the shop it is not possible for him to pay Government the heavy License Fee now demanded and it is submitted the minimum duty for this class ought not to exceed Rs. 200.

The Association craves leave to refar here to another grievence of these dealers. They are required to keep a daily register of Stocks and Sales of all varieties of Liquors stocked and sold in the shop. Our Association submits that having regard to the hundred and one varieties of brands the License-holder is required to store, this system of registering stocks of different descriptions of liquors and wines proves most vexatious as it causes the License Holder a good deal of hardship and loss of time in noting and registering the different varieties in the register. Any slight irregularity or even slight oversight is often made much of and often leads to needless friction between the Excise Inspectors and the Licensees. The Inspectors visit the shops for the purpose any time of the day and if the licensee is away from the shop for a few minutes or is engaged with the customers or engaged in the purchase of brands with merchants when the inspector calls the work of checking the stocks with the book entry becomes a tideous and annoying task. If this system of registering all the varieties of the stocks could serve any useful purpose our Association would not have to say anything against it but knowing as this Association does that no useful purpose of Government is served thereby, our Association respectfully submits that entering of stocks in the register should be dispensed with. Our Association may be permitted to state that any such system does not prevail either at Calcutta or at Madras and to submit that it is a needless vexation to the Bombay License holders of Foreign Liquors to have to submit thereto.

Under the circumstances our Association trusts that Government will be pleased to dispense with the present system of registering stocks of Foreign Spirits in All Foreign Spirits Licenses Wholesale, Retail "off" "off and on" Licenses.

"FOREIGN OFF AND ON COMBINED LICENSES."

Of all classes of licenses-holders it is common knowledge that this class has to suffer the most. The present assessments are minimum Rs. 300 for "off" and Rs. 800 for "on" Licenses. The limits so placed are decidedly excessive and deliberately calculated to kill business the effect of which has already been keenly felt. The fee of Rs. 800 is quite out of all proportions in almost all cases. This class of dealers keep shop for retail vend of liquors by pegs. As the laid down cost price of wines and spirits even of an inferior brand is Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per bottle and as the License-holder has to sell retail at four to five annas a peg the Association need hardly state how much a dealer should be expected to sell a day to cover the charges of License Fees House Rent, servants, wages, light and other incidental charges. The License Fee at its minimum is Rs. 1,100 viz., Rs. 90 per month that his Rs. 3 per day. To this charge of Rs. 3 a day for the License Fee have to be added about Rs. 2 as house rent and Rs. 1 a day for servants' wages and other expenses, and thus the daily out of pocket charges come to Rs. 6 per day at the lowest. The margin of profit by quarts, pints, pegs is as has already been stated extremely low and in the majority of cases it has become almost impossible for the dealer to cover the daily expenses from the sales and to carry on the License with any hops of profit. The assessment for the current year have been almost doubled and at the same time the hours of sales have been curtailed. Though Government have by Resolution No. 7236, dated 11th August, 1910, vested under paragraph 9, the Collector with full discretion to charge as little or as much in excess of the minimum as the case of each shop may require still the same discretionary power so vested in the Collector has never been exercised in charging less than the minimum though as a matter of fact more then the minimum has been charged in one or two instances. Besides this class of foreign "off and on" combined licenses are borne down under the weight of restriction lately imposed:—(a) Fixing the minimum strength of 25 U. P.. where formerly 40 and 50 U. P. strengths here sold. (b) Raising of Tariff duty from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 and similar raising of Tariff Duty from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9-8 per imperial galla proof. (i. e), an increase of duty Rs. 6 per case of 1 doz. quarts and the consequent effect of the dearness of all varieties of English liquors. (c) Reductions of hours of sales. (d) Increase of license fee to 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. Our Association submits that this class of License-holders form the back bone of the English and foreign liquors trade, and should not be by these high scales of assessment altogether annihilated and humbly prays that the minimun be fixed at Rs. 200 for "off" and Rs. 400 for "on" combined licences.

Another grievance of this class of licenses to which our Association craves leave to refer in that their business is confined to the sale of liquors to be drunk on the licensed premises and they are prohibited from allowing any customer to remove from the premises any smaller quantity than a sealed pint. Our Association submits that having regard to the astute of licenses, itself, namely, retail license it seems curious why foreign liquors should not be removed from the inquantity smaller than a sealed pint measuring about 12 ozs. The effect of putting such a restriction in the retails lines quite the reverse of the Government to discourage drink. The new system in effect practically forces a person to buy a pint containing 12 oz, although he might not require more than one or two ozs. In this connection our Association may state that oftentimes the non-drinking public require in case of sickness and debility under medical advice a small-quantity of drink, say brandy as a spoonful and on such occasions they are reduced to the necessity of buying a pint, though they may not require so much. The possession at home of the extra quantity would often lead to the party using more than he would otherwise do. The Association submits this effect of the Resolution imposed is so obvious that it only needs to be brought to the notice of Government to be remedied.

The Association, therefore, pray that Government will be pleased to pass orders that foreign liquors in smaller doses may be allowed to be removed.

In connection with the above licenses, our Association most seriously draw the attention of H. E. the Governor in Council that the sale and consumption of foreign liquors have fallen so low and to an extent unknown in Bombay for years past.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

The Refreshment Rooms License Holders who kept their establishment in a native fashion before 31st March last, have their licenses reduced to "off and on" combined. The result is that their rights of selling liquors for late hours has been snatched away and the heavy assessment applicable to, "off and on" licenses namely a minimum of Rs. 1,100 is extended to them with a further fee of Rs. 150 for late closing.

This Association submits that just as refreshment rooms serve the better class of people these "off and on" licensed premises serve the poorer people, the poorer having equal rights of enjoyment as the better class of people at the Refreshment Rooms. In this connection our Association submits that when this change was notified in Resolution No. 723, dated 11th August, 1910, a deputation of some members of the Committee by previous appointment waited upon Mr. Hatch, the then Collector of Excise of 3rd September, 1910, and brought to his notice that the retail "off and on" combined license-holders as also this class of license-holders suffered the most by the heavy and excessive fee of Rs. 1,100 Mr. Hatch was convinced of the cogency of the arguments advanced on behalf of the trade and promised the deputation that he would submit our case to Government for favourable consideration. This point seems to have been lost sight of by Government when they state in their reply No. 4,832 and 5,035, dated 19th and 25th May, respectively, that the intended fees etc., had been published in Government Gazette of 25th August 1910.

COUNTRY LIQUOR 1ST CLASS PRIVILEGED LICENSES.

The bulk of this class of License-holders past and were in the line before the auction system was established in the year 1892. When the matter of auctioning licenses was decided these license-holders were permitted to have their licenses renewed every three years till death. Under the regulations then made the First Class License-holders were allowed to sell the liquor till a late hour but Government has now snatched away the rights of selling liquors till 11-30 p.m. which they had so long enjoyed. Our Association submits if foreign liquors are permitted to be sold till 12 p.m. there should be no objection to country liquor being sold till 12 p.m. equally by levy of late fees as well. Country liquor is as much a necessity to the large working and industrial native classes who have to work till late hours as foreign Liquor is to these who use Foreign Liquor. Bombay is a centre of industry and many workshops are open during a great portion of night as all the docks and Railways. This class of License-holders serve the poor and industrial classes and supply food and country drink just as is done at Refreshment Rooms. It is submitted that it is a hardship on the dealers to reduce the mornsng and night hours of this class of License-holders, whilst the assessment has been, this year, fixed the same as that of the last year. If Government holds an inquiry it will be satisfied that sales have considerably fallen off in the case of this class of License-holders, it may be that this reduction is desired by Government. but in that case Government must in fairness to the trade reduce the license fees also.

The Association hopes that the Government will be pleased to take into their favourable consideration the above representation and to remove the hardships on the trade by reduction of License Fees and increasing the hours as for the work of country liquor at right. In this connection the question of reduction of shops plays an important part. If a license-holder considers that his license may be cancelled any time in reduction he cannot devote his time and energy, and invest his capital in a profession, which is thus rendered precarious. The reduction of a shop in a particular locality is attended with increase of consumption in the shops in the vicinity and the results is practically speaking taking away the bread from one's mouth and putting it into that of another. This fact has already been supported even the staunch opponents of the drink system, viz., the temperance Association. Our Association most humbly submits that if Government is not disposed to lend a favourable ear to the grievances of the trade the day does not seem too far distant when the trade will degenerate and descend into the hands of less respectable and unscrupulous persons, hardly brought up in this line of business and that the object of Government will be frustrated, in effecting the innovations recommended by the Liquor Commission.

It may not be out of place to bring to the notice of the Government that the City of Bombay enjoys an unique reputation of being sober, cases of drunkenness being of rare occurence as can be testified from the official records of criminal cases.

Our Association may be permitted to state that the present License-holders of foreign and country liquors have been brought up in this trade from their youth and are always anxious that the trade should not work to the detriment of the health of the public as Government must have observed from the fact that no protests were made by the trade when restrictions were placed on the trade by imposing the uniform strength at 25 U. P. and by the enforcement of regulation as to wholesomeness of quality of liquors.

In conclusion our Association firmly believes that if these kinds of restrictions have been continued to be imposed on the English, Foreign and country liquors trade, the tendency towards opium, Cocoaine and other deleterious drugs will grow faster is the city of Bombay.

The Association under the circumstances pray that Government be pleased in view of the above fresh pleadings to reconsider the above matters and to give to the dealers the reliefs prays for below or such other reliefs as may appear just and proper and the circumstances of the respective Licenses require:—(a) That the minimum fee fixed for the foreign off license be reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200; (b) that the holders of foreign "off and on" licenses be relieved of the heavy task of registering in detail the stock if not the sales of all descriptions and varieties of liquors kept in the shop; (c) that the minimum be fixed for foreign "off and on" combined licenses be reduced from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 aggregating Rs. 600; (d) that the present prohibition of the removal of foreign liquor in smaller quantities than a sealed pint be removed in "off and on" combined licenses. (e) That the minimum fees now charged to Native Refreshment Rooms namely Rs. 1,100 being the same fee for "off and on" licenses be reduced to Rs. 800 and for every extra hours from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100; (f) that the hours of closing of the Privileged Country Liquor Licenses be fixed at 11-30 p.m. on levy of late fees as was the case before the recent rules reducing the hours of sales were enforced on the 1st April 1911; (g) that some rules be framed or system adopted to relieve the dealers of their constant anxiety that the licences might be cancelled any time under a reduction in the number of licenses.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ALISTER FORBES SMITH,
Vice-President Bombay Licensed Victuallers.
Association 22 Bakhouse Lane, Fort.
(Sd.) N. R. KAPADIA,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

NEW CHEPEL FOR LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Madras Governor Lays Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
OOTACAMUND, Oct. 4.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Chapel at the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was performed yesterday by Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Lawley, and on arrival, was received by General Sir John Woon and the members of the Asylum Committee and a Guard of Honour. The special service was conducted by the Lord Bishop, the other clergy present being the Principal of the Asylum. the Archdeacon of Madras, Dr. Borlase. and Reverend Messrs. Heycock and Moorhouse.

The stone was of polished granite and bore the inscription in gold, "To the Honour and Glory of God. This foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras, on October 5th, 1911." In a groove beneath the stone was placed a bottle with current coins and the latest copies of the local newspapers.

His Excellency having spread the mortar with a silver trowel the stone was declared laid.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, Oct. 6.

HOME DEPRATMENT.

Mr. Leggatt resigns the Civil Service.

Mr. W. Chevis, C. S., is gazetted temporary Additional Judge in the Punjab Chief Court.

Captain Scroggie, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Coorg, has been granted one month's leave; Assistant Surgeon Davies officiates.

Mr. A. Williams resigns the Civil Service.

The Consul General for the Argentine Republic has been granted the privilege of private entree to Government House, Calcutta.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson resigns the office of Secretary, Legislative Department to the Government of India, Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, C. S., is gazetted to be his successor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Madras, is appointed Under-Secretary, P. W. D., Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, are applied to the Pargana of Manpur.

BOXING.

The Leicesters' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The Leicester Regimental Boxing Tournament was continued last night with the following results:—

Regimental Feather Weights.—Pte. Sheffield beat Pte Gray.

Novices Light Weight.—Pte. Russell beat Pte Adcock.

Feather Weights.—(open to all India) Pte. Odowd (Sherwood Foresters) beat Pte. Craig (Cameron Highlanders), Pte. Bell (Highland Light Infantry) beat Pte. Sayers (Highland Light Infantry).

Regimental Light Weights.—Pte. Cooke beat Pte Vickers.

Regimental Bantam Weights.—Pte. Hunter beat Pte Davis.

Special Six Round Contest.—Pte. Fisher (Cameron Highlanders) beat Lce. Cpl. Brownsword (Leicestershire Regiment.) In the second round Brownsword was in difficulties and in the next round the fight was cut short by his collapse.

Regimental Feather Weights.—(Open to troops in Madras). Lce. Corporal Biddles beat Pte. Beazzley.

Middle Weights.—(Open to all India). Pt. Blake beat Pte Shopston.

Feather Weights.—(Open to all India). Lce. Corpl. Healey (2nd Leicestershire Regiment) beat Pte. Taylor (Oxford and Bucks). Pte Pearson (King's Light Infantry) beat Pte. Kenney (Cameron Highlanders).

Light Weights.—(Open to all India. Lce. Cpl. Wheeler (43rd Light Infantry) was knocked out in the first minute by Pte. Singleton (Sherwood Foresters.)

Feather Weights.—(Open to all India). Pte. Inches (Cameron Highlanders) beat Pte Gurteen (Oxford and Bucks).

POONA DIVISIONAL FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Oct. 6.

The tie between the 10th Brigade, R. F. A., and the Dorsets in the Poona Divisional Football Tournament was played off this evening, and resulted in a win for the Dorsets by 3 goals to 2. Both the sides played a fine game. The Gunners were able to put two goals to their credit within ten minutes of the start of the game, but the Dorsets were able to equalise before long. In the second half the Dorsets increased their lead just in time, the game ending for the Dorsets three goals to the 10th Brigade R. F. A., two goals.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies. A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE KING AND HIS PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The well-considered, welcomed, and timely letter of X. dated Indian Empire, 22nd July 1911 in "The Times" of September 1st, I have read with great pleasure and much interest. The subject matter deserves the earnest support and careful consideration of all who have the welfare, interests, and prosperity of the People of India at heart. I sincerely hope that the suggestions set forth in this letter may receive the consideration of those in authority and responsible for the good government of this great charge, the Indian Empire. Many who understand and have studied the Administration of the Land, of Law and Justice in India, both here and in India, let it be hoped will interest themselves in these admirable and wise proposals of X, and support them openly. He doubtless understands his subject and knows practically the troubles, pains and sufferings of the masses whom "we" in the face of great and unimaginable difficulties and opposition are doing our level best to rule peacefully and with comfort to themselves.

I would mention, Sir, that 37 years in India, 33 of which were passed in Sind in Civil and Political employ, give me some right to openly and publicly give my views on these suggestions and proposals of X, and to comment generally and shortly in support of them.

X. says:—"This is the first time in history that an English King has been crowned Emperor of India. Are only the best paid officials to have cause for rejoicing? Surely there should be a message of good will to those who labour on the land. They and their families form the immense majority. They pay for all. "How true is this! The land is the main source of revenue. It is India's main and as many know, is now India's only "Industry" worth mentioning. Many "Industries" "we" by our worship of Manchester have killed. Every word X, says, is to the point and I can corroborate him as to the Royal Release of Prisoners and Convicts on great occasions of State. "It is silly. It is not pleasant to reflect on the losses to the law-abiding Villagers which have been caused by rogues who have been royally released......... but that would be a restricted boon and we are now in search of one that would be general."

X. suggests and advocates "the total abolition of the Salt Tax would be the very thing." This is so and I am confident that all well-wishers of India will confirm this proposal. Few even of those serving in India know what a real "Blight and Curse" to the 2,80,000,000 of the Emperor's People this cruel, iniquitous and detestable tax is. Salt is used in so many industries that the cost price of them is enhanced by this tax. The health of man and beast is affected by the price rendering it prohibitive to the masses. That the salt provided by Government is not to the taste of many; that it has, as stated, injuriously affected people's health is true beyond question. I have known cases of skin affections appearing and being attributed to the salt supplied. Again it is not only the "price" of this Staff of Life that is the trouble and course to the masses, but the ways, methods, and doings of the officials of the Salt Department who work and administer the Law and the Rules thereunder. Like the Indian Official, generally underpaid, looking on his pay only as a "retainer" he subjects all to extortion in some shape of, other, and some of his methods are horrid. It is the same state of things, as a rule, in all branches of the Service. Of course there is good and bad in Officialdom, but in India the people is the Servant of the Official. The way the mases are harassed in connection with the collection of this tax is inconceivable to us here. Hundreds of villages and hamlets are on salt ground and at times the surface is as white as show with salt up to the very doors of the houses or huts, yet the people must not even touch, much less use this salt nor manufacture it from the soil (a most simple and easy operation) or they may have to pay yearly for their act and be dragged miles and miles before a Magistrate and be detained for days away from home. Salt deposits are many and some of enormous extent, such as the Runn of Kutch and Sir Gunda which cover hundreds of square miles. Yet no one dare touch this salt. This tax is cruel and should be abolised. But if it should be, and I pray that it will be, measures will be necessary to prevent Zemindars and Bunyars taking the place of Government not at all a difficult or impossible matter.

X. further suggests—"Let imprisonment for debt be abolished." Here I am again with him and for the reasons he gives. The uses to which this arm of the Law is put and the way it is worked by the "Bunya" ably guided and assisted by the gentlemen of the Legal Profession and his methods, whom now thanks to "us" are a plague and curse throughout the land in India, creates a state of things incomprehensible to one "who only England knows." In India as here the "Raj Vakil Jo" is supreme and a terror to the uneducated and unsophisticated.

X. again says:—"As there is a close time for birds at home, so let there be a close time for Cultivators." This is a matter full of sense and kind consideration and calling loudly for action prompt and sharp in the interests of those on the land, the "immense majority" in India. In matters both Civil and Criminal prompt action is imperative. I have known whole families at the very height of the cultivation season called into headquarters miles and miles away from their homes and fields and herds, and kept away for weeks. The sufferings and losses are great of body, mind and pocket. The allowances and expenses payable are inadequate and what is more, these seldom reach them. This is all due to the system.

The loss of revenue involved by the abolition of the Salt Tax could, as X. states, with ease be met if only "a man' were found to act honestly and fearlessly as also impartially and fairly. This would be the more easy and less difficult if Manchester were not in all things economic both here and, among the title-hunters there, the first and prime consideration. The man on the spot should be trusted and permitted to do the best for the Country he is serving and would if he could and dared. There has been, and is still, too much influence exerted as also interference from London. Again X. is right when he says, "Like every great Bureaucracy a set of Indian Establishments is like Regiments of Servants. Such will never deal with itself. A strong, independent man is needed to overhaul things. Whenever a reorganisation of Establishments takes place, it is ever and always the case that a beginning is made from the bottom, a police constable's pay of Rs. 10 a month, or a peon's pay of Rs. 7 a month, is cut down. Never is a Commissioner's, Judge's, Collector's, Member of Council's pay reduced. The tours of Commissioners, Judicial Commissioners, of Judges and Subordinate Judges, might well now be abolished. The savings in carraige of tent and office furniture and records and travelling allowance to all, would amount to no small sum. These large camps and the followers necessary are a nuisance to and heavy toll on the villagers and not infrequently a scourge. The minor officials make hay while the sun shines in collecting supplies. The tours of Governors are useless and of benifit to no one. In short, in nine cases out of ten these tours are picnics at the expense of the Country.

In conclusion, I would say a word on the subject of Assessment of Talukdars. It is important that Land Settlements should not be too frequent for the advent of the Revenue Settlement Departmental Officers into a District is as a "Blight" to the holders of land. In Sind it is likened to a Plague of Locusts 'Nukkar Mar'. Naushad Ali Khan's proposal of a term of 60 years is out of the question and all too long. To grant this would be like, in a measure, repeating Lord Cornwallis's mistake. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal Settlements, in my opinion, of a term of 21 years would be fair and quite long enough.—Yours etc.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Late of Shikarpur, Sind.
Junior Carlton Club, S. W. 19th September.

RACING.

Poona 9th Extra Meeting.

The following are the acceptances for the

ASCOT PLATE:—Hilarity, 9st. 12lbs; Aborigine, 9st. 11lbs; Master Delaval, 9st. 5lbs; Gallileo, 9st. 2lbs; Santainette, 8st. 10lbs; Brogue, 8st. 5lbs; Vancouver, 8st. 5lbs; Bright Metal, 7st. 2lbs; Devereux, 6st. 8lbs.

ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Aqueduct, 9st. 12lbs; Lord Carlyon. 9st. 11lbs; Haut Park, 9st. 9lbs; Ruby Ten, 9st. 8lbs; Danseuse, 9st. 3lbs; Convent Girl, 8st. 2lbs; T. M. S, 7st. 12lbs; Metal Girl, 7st. 7lbs.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Defeat of Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.

ALL the returns but four have now been received in the Canadian general election. Of 217 constituencies in which the result is known, Conservatives have triumphed in 133. The figures are:—

	To-day.	At Dissolution
Conservatives ...	133 ...	86
Liberals ...	84 ...	132
Nationalists ...	— ...	3
Conservative Majority ...		49

The Conservatives total includes the Nationalists, whose precise strength is not known, but is not more than six. The Conservatives have a large majority over any possible combination.

Liberals are absolutely astounded by the results of the election. They are inclined to cast the blame upon President Taft, whose "parting of the ways" speech did much damage to the cause of reciprocity in Canada and, according to the Liberals, aroused latent anti-American sentiment. As the Western results came in last night the last hopes of the Liberals waned and vanished. The West was divided much as before, and nothing was left to counterbalance the sweeping gains of the Conservatives in Ontario. The revised returns from Halifax show that Mr. R.L. Borden, the Conservative leader, who was at first reported to have been defeated, was elected by a small majority. The final returns make the defeat of the Laurier Government and reciprocity even more crushing than seemed probable last night. There are four deferred elections, which, if they go to the Conservatives, will give Mr. Borden a majority of fifty. The Conservatives made gains in every province, but the tremendous net gain of seventeen seats in Ontario was the feature of the contest. Quebec will give the Conservatives a net gain of fifteen seats; Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick three, Prince Edward Island two, Manitoba two, Saskatchewan two and British Columbia two. Alberta gave the Liberals one gain.

The defeat of eight Ministers, including Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, the fathers of the Reciprocity Agreement, makes more emphatic the hostility of the people to the Government's proposal. Even the most sanguine Conservatives did not hope for a majority of more than twenty, and find it difficult to realise the full extent of their success. Among several influences which contributed to the rejection of the agreement were more particulary Mr. Taft's indiscreet speeches, the fear that reciprocity might lead to annexation and the ineradicable impression of many Canadians that "Uncle Sam" would not enter into a trade arrangement without having the best end of the bargain. The United States cavalier treatment of Canada in past years was responsible for this feeling. A pleasing feature of the result both to Conservatives and Liberals is that only half a dozen straight Nationalists were elected in Quebec. There was a big majority in Quebec for the "Anti-Labourites," and Mr. Borden has a clear majority over all possible combinations.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Quebec City after the results were known, said he had nothing to reproach himself with. He regretted most the defeat of his colleagues. He added that if he were twenty years younger he would step into the breach, but could not say now what his course in the fufure would be.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will arrive in Ottawa on Saturday, and after presiding at a few Cabinet sittings will resign. Mr. Borden, before leaving Nova Scotia for Ottawa, will visit his mother at Grandpre.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, ex-Liberal Minister of the Interior, and an opponent of reciprocity, says the result is a decisive and supreme tribute to the common-sense loyalty of the Canadian people.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S. (retired), and Agnes Rae, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of 7 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh.

The marriage will take place in Bombay of Major Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas, Indian Medical Service, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Mardan, third son of the late John Cruddas, of Newcastle and Bombay, and Helen Madoline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lunham, of Lotamore, Cork.

An engagement is announced between Capt. Henry Lawrence Houghton, 36th Sikhs. only son of the late Col. John Haughton, and May, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks.

An engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of the late Thomas Gregory of Eyam, Derbyshire and Lesley C. Athorpe Rose-Innes, of Netherdale only surviving daughter of Col. R Athorpe, of Lean Hall, Derbyshire, and granddaughter of the late T. G. Rose-Innes, of Nethernale, Banffshire.

An engagement is announced between Capt. A. H. Wyn Elias, 1st King George's Own Goorkha Rifles, son of Alfred Elias, Major late 7th King's Royal Rifles, of Chorleywood Herfordshire, and Alice Evelyn, third dauther of Mr. Edward Burton, J.P., of Frieston, Hulse Road, Southampton, and granddaugther of the late Mr. Edward Berton, J.P., of Eaves Hall, Clitheroe, and of the Rev. J. P. Sykes, late vicar of Rathwell, Yorks.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Denis Daly Wilson, 17th Cav., Indian Army, son of the cite Col. John Gerald Wilson, C. B. of Cliffe Hall. and Mrs. Wilson, of The Big House, Manfield, Darlington, and Mary Henrietta Franks, only daughter of Capt. Norman Franks, C. I. E, late the Buffs, and Mrs. Franks, of 65 Onslow Square, London, S. W.

CANADA'S GREAT WHEAT CROP.

SOME weeks ago sensational statements were circulated to the effect that great losses had been suffered by the Canadian cereals from frost (one account named £5,000,000 as the estimate); that there would be a small proportion of high grade wheat, and a corresponding big proportion of very low grade; and that the total yield would be disappointingly below the optimistic anticipations of the earlier part of the season. All these pessimistic prognostications have been falsified. The losses from frost have been infinitesimal. Sir William Whyte, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, explained in a telegram to the London office of the company that a slight frost was experienced in limited localities only, and that the growth had so far advanced that depreciation in grade and loss in value would represent "a mere fraction of the amount mentioned in the Press." As to the total yield of wheat, the Government estimate last week was 178,000,000 bushels, of oats 228,000,000 bushels, and of barley 33,000,000 bushels. A private message gives nearly 200,000,000 bushels as the estimated yield of wheat. All cereals show an enormous increase in quantity over the crops of 1910," says an official telegram to the High Commissioner in London, which adds that "the average grade will be about No. 2 Northern." The total value of the Western Canada grain crop to the farmers of the three prairie provinces will be nearly 250,000,000 dols., wheat alone being estimated at 125,000,000 dols. A further message received by Lord Strathcona from his Government states that in the Delta district of British Columbia one farm has yielded 120, bushels of oats to the acre. The first shipment of 13,000 bushels of the new season's crop was despatched a few days ago on the C. P. R. Company's steamer from Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, to Owen Sound. The grain graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, and showed a good sample for a first arrival.

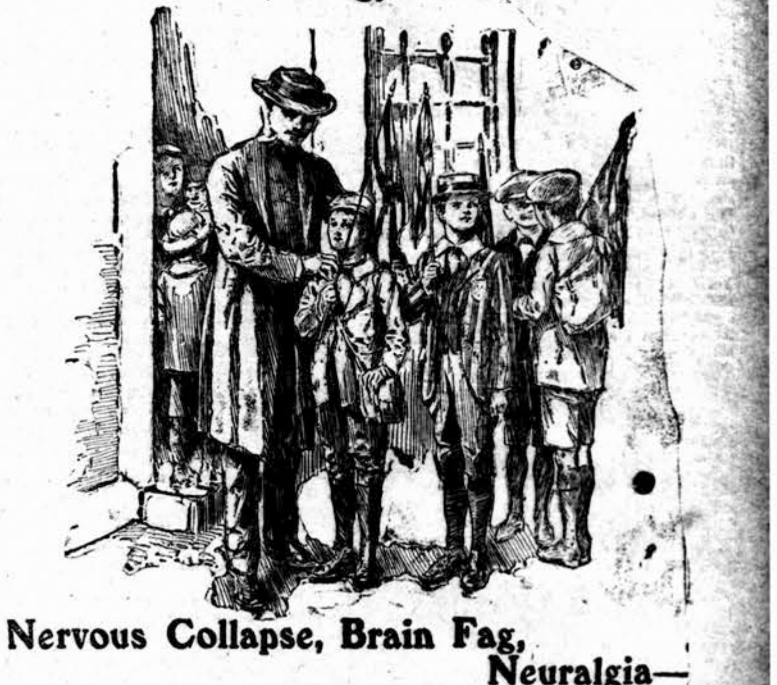
The Minister of the Interior at Ottawa further informs the High Commissioner that the Canadian agricultural implement companies are having one of the best seasons in their history, and a large proportion of them have important extensions in progress. Current indebtedness in Western Canada will be fully liquidated this year, except at points where the crop was exceptionally late.

DEATH OF MR W. C. KEITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, Oct. 6.

The death occurred here this afternoon of Mr. W. C. Keith, Manager of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Karachi. The deceased was taken seriously ill about a fortnight ago and grew worse till the end came to-day.

A Clergyman



Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Hand Court, Holborn, London. W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility *and* Convalescence, *to* young women, children *and the* aged. *Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA and MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in Pondichéry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Co's. mail steamer Persia, 4,153 tons, Captain W. Hayward, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. N. Co's. steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain A. M. Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 7 passengers.

The Bombay and Hujaz S. N. Co's. steamer Shah Jihan, 2,635 tons, Captain D. McBean, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah, with a cargo of bones.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2,480 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Companies steamer Yarra, 2,574 tons, Captain Rosati, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea etc, via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... . Luck...... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr........Jones...... do
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche ....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 6.

Avala	2382	Canham			W & A Graham & Co
Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	7-10	P & O & Co
Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia		Standard Oil Co
Braziliana	3814	Snowdon			Greaves Cotton & Co
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N Co
Lescie	2375	Blagden			......
Lawada	2124	Lane			M M & Co
Meanatchy	1368	Kilner			Do
Nurani	2820	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones			B & H S N Co
Pundua	2126	Morrison			M M & Co
Persia	4155	Hayward			P & O Co
Rysbergen	3230	Burgen			T M & Co
Rewa	4011	Kerr			Transport
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Bo H S N Co
Yarra	2514	Rosati	Noumea		M Maritimes Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	7-	M M & Co
B City of Durham	3160	Boyek	Karachi	11-10	K N & Co
C&R Newby Hall	2846	Parker	Karachi	7-10	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Arcadia	3412	Barcham	Shanghai		P & O Co
F Queenborough	1891	Jones	Antwerp	15-10	W & A Graham & Co
H White Cross	1914	Leng	Dunkirk	14-10—	W & A Graham & Co
N Beckbergen	2417	Hond	Antwerp	9-10	T M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	12-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 Ula	3126	O Sullivan	Calcutta	8-10	M M & Co
4 Maresfield	2632	Davies	Hull	10-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Umballa	3426	Rait	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Bohemia	[illegible]	Bartole	Trieste	16-10	Austrian L S N Co
9 Culna	3963	Farquharson		10-10	M M & Co
B I Dock					
Lhasa	949	McHarmed			M M & Co
H W P D					
Bahaduri	828	Ahmed	Jamnagar	5-10	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	Bhavnagar	6-10	B S N Co
30 ton Crane.					
Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
M W D D					
Siberien	2032	Gore	Jeddah	15-10	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
5	Yarra	Rosati	Marseilles
6	Persia	Hayward	London, Sept 15
„	Umballa	Rait	M'tius, Sept 21
„	Shah Jehan	McBean	Jeddah, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Hakata Maru	Nomura	Kobe
„	Beethoven	Mitchell	Dunkirk
„	Yarra	Rosati	Noumea

The steamer Newby Hall, Captain Parker, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	From.
1	Elephanta	Negapatam
4	Thongwa	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—22 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 211 bales wool, M Rawjidass; 127 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 22 bales wool, The Bombay Coy Ltd; 55 bales cotton, C Damodar; 15 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,273 bags sugar, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—3 bales carpets Thos, Cook and Sons; 51 cwts gum Arabic, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 10 cwts pistaseed, S M Khana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, S M Kirtikar and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Maresfield s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Cross s—750 cwts cottonseed, S Koonerjee; 1,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mohamed; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beekbergen s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, Khimjee Vishram; 150 bales hemp, 155 bales cottonfly, 45 bales, C Waste C Peraj and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschack and Co.

Beekbergen s—50 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—One bale carpets Thos, Cook and Sons; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Goculdass Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 136 bales cotton yarn, The Mitsui Bassun Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 85 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 47 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

CLOSE upon one million bales of excellent cotton were grown last year in Turkestan by Russia, though the area under cotton was only one-tenth of that which is suitable for the cultivation of that produce. Railway difficulties account for the want of development of this industry. The Semirechinsk Railway to be shortly constructed to link up Turkestan to the Siberian line will remove some part of the difficulty by bringing the superabundance of Siberian bread stuffs to Turkestan and releasing so much more territory now under corn for cotton-growing.

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GRAND HOTEL,
DELHI.
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ACCOMMODATION.—A palatial Mansion containing more than hundred comfortable suites of Rooms. Completely Furnished. Bath Rooms supplied with water taps and all accessories. The whole Mansion Illuminated with Electric Lights.

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CUISINE.—Unsurpassed in richness of quality and variety.

VIEW OF ROYAL PROCESSION.—Seats for all the Visitors of the Hotel are secured on a Special Site commanding a complete view of the whole Royal Procession. Free of charge.

Neither pains nor money has been spared to make the stay of respectable gentlemen and families in the Hotel as comfortable and as enjoyable as befitting the grandest occasion History ever recorded in the annals of India.

N. B.—Visitors are particularly requested to be aware of the peculiarity of the weather and avoid living in tents, while this grand building gives them a good opportunity of avoiding cold, chill or a sudden rainfall.

Full particulars can be had on application to Mr. COOVERJEE N. KALIANIWALA, C. G. Hotel, Chandin Chowk, Delhi.

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A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	3	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	13	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	13	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	3	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	13	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Prikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office

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As. 12.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 7th October 1911.

INDIAN MUSALMANS AND THE KHALIFATE.

HIS Majesty the King-Emperor is the greatest Mahomedan Sovereign, as some seventy millions of the followers of the Islamic faith are British subjects, though they turn to Mecca for guidance on points of ritual and accept the Sultan as the modern successor of the Khalifs and the defender of their religion. It is true that some legists and European students of the Mahomedan canonical laws have questioned the claim of the Turkish ruler to be regarded as the personification of the national beliefs, but to the majority of the followers of the Prophet all the world over he is the most conspicuous figure in the mundane affairs of Islam, and Constantinople ranks next to the sacred places in Arabia as the central force of a religion whose tenets are now being spread throughout Central and Western Africa. The Pan-Islamic movement upon which the ex-Sultan lavished funds a few years ago was directed towards the consolidation of the influences of the Khalifate and his own fuller recognition as the spiritual leader of the faith, but though it aroused apprehensions in some quarters India was practically unaffected by it, and the last religious excitement with which British Musalman subjects were brought into contact occurred half a century ago when the activities of the Wahabi propagandists had to be suppressed by legal methods and expeditions against the Hindustani fanatics on the North-West border. Similarly when the German Emperor made a pilgrimage to Palestine, posed as a protector of Islam, and placed a memento of his advent on the walls of Saladin's sepulchre, Indian emotions were not stirred as it was recognised that his Majesty was propounding a business proposition which took form as the Baghdad Railway,—and there could be no supersession of the Khalifate, so long as the Ottoman Empire continued.

But the situation created by the action of the Italians in Tripoli will produce in India profound manifestations of sympathy with the Khalifate which is now defending itself against an act, aimed at the integrity of a religious protectorate venerated by the millions of Mahomedans who are primarily British subjects with strong feelings of loyalty towards the ruler who is the head of the national church. Mr. Amir Ali, whose authority as a spokesman on questions affecting Indian Islam no one will dispute. has stated convictions which will touch responsive chords East of Suez, and will presently find expression in the passing of condemnatory resolutions of the Italian operations by the various Anjumans throughout the country, coupled with appeals to Great Britain's historical friendship for Turkey. The bag and baggage policy of the Gladstonian era and the vituperation by certain politicians upon the Sultan and his Councillors have been replaced by more rational methods of criticism, especially since the Turks have accepted Constitutional Government in preference to a personal autocracy which was a frequent menace to the peace of the Near East. One of the most notable examples of this change of view is given by Mr. Stead's periodical which, a few years ago, used the strongest weapons in its vocabulary for the denunciation of Abdul Hamid and all his works, whereas we have now the spectacle of the most mordant exponent of party journalism visiting the Sultan and penning a personal eulogy upon him and his administration. For it is believed by many observers that the directors of the new Turkish aspirations are making the most laudable endeavours to erase from the troublous national history the relics of barbarism and misrule which have caused the Ottoman Kingdom to be a suspect among its civilised contemporaries.

Next to the Sultan's own subjects, the Indian Musalmans are the most interested and approving spectators of the advent of the New Turkey which holds the shrines of their religion and is in their estimation the true successor of the Khalifate of the Middle East. If proof were needed of this feeling, we have it in the recent pilgrimage of the Begum of Bhopal to the Turkish capital after her participation in the British Coronation celebrations, and in the ceremonious reception given to her by the ruler who symbolizes the tenets of Islam. We discern it also in the fact that the Musalman tourists to the West do not consider their vision of Europe complete without a brief sojourn at Istambool, in the generous contributions from India for the Hedjaz railway, the frequent interchange of views on doctrinal points between Oriental experts and their colleagues at Constantinople and Mecca, the circulation of Turkish newspapers in the East, and lastly in the annual pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia which are under the guardianship of the Khalifate. The attitude of the Indian Mahomedans towards the country which has inherited the protectorate of their religion is no new feature in Eastern affairs as it has existed for centuries and we find abundant traces of it in the annals of the Moghal period and in the swift reprisals inflicted by Aurangzeb upon the old Surat factors for the plundering of his pilgrim ships by the European pirates of the Malabar coast. In our day it has become more noticeable by reason of the expansion of methods of communication as well as by the literary and personal influences which have come into existence since the era of the Crimean war, when striking demonstrations of sympathy with Turkey occurred which have been renewed on later occasions whenever the integrity of the Sultan's possessions was threatened by his European foes. Recently, moreover, there has been a great consolidation of the political and social forces of Islam in India for the protection of interests endangered by Hindu ambitions, and it is to be expected that the numerous associations which have been founded under the leadership of the Moslem National League will use the opportunity of the Italian attack on Turkey to evoke a greater degree of compassion for the present misfortunes of the Khalifate than has ever been previously exhibited, though doubtless care will be exercised by the Islamic protagonists to keep it within reasonable bounds and to allow nothing to occur which would embarrass the Government. The Calcutta meeting of a few days ago typified the feeling of Indian Musalmans towards the Khalifate in the telegram to the Turkish Premier asseverating that the "heart of Islam throbs in sympathy with the Ottomans, and expects Turkey to defend Islamic honour and prestige." And having regard to the strong religious link between the two countries, there can be no possible objection to such displays of sentiment as they will not reflect by one iota the profound fidelity of the King-Emperor's Musalman subjects, while they will be additions to the chorus of disapproval of the policy of a Power, whose principal sponsor during its own struggles for freedom in the second half of last century was Great Britain.

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JEWISH IDEALS.

MANY besides the members of the Jewish community must have read with interest the notices which have followed upon the lamented death of the British Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler. To the Jewish people in England and throughout the world the knowledge of the high place which the late Chief Rabbi held in the esteem of the foremost men of other communities, will bring consolation in their time of loss and sorrow, and will, it cannot be doubted, be a further inspiration to them in the future. Tributes to the worth and influence of the departed Rabbi have come from widely different quarters, and some of the straitest sects of Christians have joined in expressing their sympathy and regret. These expressions are all the more valuable coming as they did at a time when some unfortunate occurrences during the recent strikes in Wales, have shown that the British Isles are not wholly free from that odious "Judenhetzen," as the Germans concisely call it which sometimes breaks out on the Continent. It has always been thought that in England more than in any country in the world except perhaps America, an individual was judged by his own qualities rather than by those of his race or class, and that English social life was freer and happier in consequence. The isolated instances of open antipathy to the Jewish shopkeepers which happened in Wales and which were probably instigated by debt, are not enough to shake people's faith in the English love of justice, but by contrast the eulogies on the Chief Rabbi are rendered more significant. If unhappily the same qualities of the Jewish lower classes which have brought so much misfortune upon them all over the world, have, in a time of excitement, proved, irritating to the Celtic temperament, the resulting violence can be shown to be local and spasmodic merely. The true attitude of the English people to individual merit and character comes out in the references to the Jewish spiritual leader; and for that reason alone it is worth recording and remembering the recognition which the late Rabbi's character and position won from educated people. The recognition was mutual. Dr. Adler was a loyal and patriotic Englishman who strove both by teaching and example to keep alive a sense of duty and patriotism among his followers; and it was his sympathy with all good work and his efforts for the poor and oppressed that made his name so widely known.

But the notices of regret for the death of this distinguished teacher have a still deeper interest to us in so far as they remind us of all that we owe to the Jewish people in morality and in religion. It is surely one of the greatest ironies of history that the people who have been the civilized world's teachers of the highest things should still be bitterly disliked in many countries and cities of Europe. How far the Jews themselves are responsible for this dislike is a question which would take long to settle; but it is certain that wherever they go in large numbers they are often disliked and seldom more than tolerated by their neighbours; while on the other hand the lives of their educated men show that as a separate community they are actuated by the same lofty motives and exalted morality which they have taught the world. For let it be remembered the highest English morality is Jewish and nothing else. The precepts of conduct, which the Christian Church has taught to the Western world are found first of all in writings of Jewish prophets and philosophers, and though we call our system Christian, it was from the Jewish people that our ideals originally came. These ideals have not prevailed, and the policy of the Christian nations is Roman far more than Christian or Jewish; but the higher elements of our national life and the inspiring principles of our home politics and private philanthropy are increasingly Christian and the ideals which the Jewish writers gave to the world are the strength and support of much of what is best in English life to-day.

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THE ESPIONAGE SCARE.

CONSTANT talk of spies and spying is getting on the nerves of the British public and the British Press. Under the constant excitement of arrests on both sides of the German Ocean they are beginning to picture spies in battalions and to regard every tourist, with or without a camera or a sketch-book, as the emissary of a foreign Government. At least, one is led to suspect some such state of mind, when one finds a principal London daily paper publishing a half column written by its naval correspondent, in which it is seriously suggested that the Isle of Wight is over-run with spies, who learn all there is to learn about it, with Teutonic thoroughness, Now this seems to us to be just as foolish as to say that the Isle of Wight has never been visited by a foreign spy at all. As a matter of fact they have been caught there and seeing that the Isle of Wight is the site of important fortifications guarding the entrance to Portsmouth, they will probably be caught there again, if we look for them sharply enough. But it is absurd to suppose that every holiday-maker, in a popular resort like "the Island," is interested in defences, or that even tourists who find a difficulty in pronouncing "th" have necessarily a note-book up their sleeves. The *Standard* correspondent, however, is impressed by the possibilities of attack from the Isle of Wight. He tells us that at the time of the Spanish Armada had Medina Sidonia stopped at the Isle of Wight and established himself upon it the world might have been altered. "It is assuredly true, to-day," he goes on, "that a few thousand foreign soldiers, with a few long range guns established on the island, could make things remarkably unpleasant for Portsmouth Dockyard. From the hills at Ryde and Sea View to Portsmouth Dockyard is not much over a matter of 10,000 yards, and the dockyards present a target of the haystack type. A single big North German Lloyd liner could carry the necessary force, and with a few friends ashore ready to cut the telegraph and telephone wires at the suitable moment, this force could establish itself and give endless trouble and do endless mischief before it could be dealt with." He then in imagination proceeds to people the Island with spies and to tell us that "one only had to follow one of them unobtrusively in order to get a remarkably clear idea of the location of all coast guards, telephone exchanges and telegraph centres." There is, of course, certain information such as that specified, which it would be extremely difficult to withhold from any foreigner, who was curious enough to collect it. It is obvious and is public property. Seeing however, that the authorities have shown themselves watchful to catch any person, betraying an undue curiosity concerning strategical secrets, it seems very indiscreet to endeavour to create unnecessary alarm by an article of the kind we describe.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday from London by the P. and O. Co's Mail-steamer "Persia" were General F. H. and Mrs. Alderson, Viscount and Lady Hardinge, Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Hon. Rachale d Montmorency and H. H. the Kour Bibi of Patiala.

COLLECTIONS in Madras towards the Moslem University Fund to date total Rs. 32,718.

LT.-COL. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, went for tour along the Black Mountain border before proceeding to Peshawar,

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THE new Indian postcard has been sanctioned. It will be of the full size allowed under the Postal Union Rules with a grey stamp for the quarter-anna card and a red stamp for the one-anna card.

ORDERS have been received in Germany from the Chinese Government for several river gunboats. The vessels, which are to be of the same type as the German river gunboats stationed in Chinese rivers, are to be sent to China in sections and put together on arrival there. They are of 104 tons, each carrying an 87 cm. howitzer, two 5 cm. quickfirers, and four small machine-guns.

COLONEL A. H. Deane, V. D., Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, has been selected to command the dismounted Volunteer Force at the Delhi Durbar. This is a compliment to both Colonel Deane himself and the Regiment which he commands, the oldest Volunteer Corps in India.

THE Ahmedabad correspondent of the *Leader* says that, under orders of H. H. the Gaekwar, the preparations for the marriage of his daughter with H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia have been temporarily suspended, on the ground that no date has yet been fixed for the function and that there is no object incurring any expenditure at present.

THE Marquess of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India, arrived at Balmoral Castle on September 18 as Minister in Attendance on the King; and the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., left.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND NEO-TRADE UNIONISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

VAGUE rumours are circulating as to a projected reconstruction or re-arrangement of parties to fight the new Trades Unionism. I suspect that to a large extent the wish is father to the thought and in any case the combination which is to crush syndicalism once for all is not to materialise until after the Irish Home Rule question is settled. It is assumed in some quarters that the Irish problem is to be settled, if not by agreement between the two great parties, at any rate with more expedition and less friction than at one time seemed inevitable. We shall see, but the signs of such a happy consummation are at present not very evident and I am somewhat incredulous. On the other hand, there is a passage in the *Times* to-day which may be significant in view of the rumours alluded to. The *Times* has sent a special correspondent to Kilmarnock to report on the pending contest in that constituency. He writes:—"A general feeling prevails that the trend of the modern political movement is sapping the secure foundations of ancient belief even among those who have inherited a stanchness in favour of Scottish Radicalism. The social and economic movement is marching with a bigger stride than in days gone by, and it is bringing more quickly within its influence a more numerous class of the electors. One finds in this constituency, therefore, that political belief according to the party ticket is less assured than was formerly the case." I do not know whether any special importance is to be attached to the fact that "Vanoc" the political oracle of the *Referee* has lately been down to Wales to talk over matters with Mr. Lloyd George and is doing his best to persuade the enemies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they do him an injury if they suppose that he now at least has any sympathy with Mr. Keir Hardie or Mr. George Lansbury. "Vanoc" who as he admits has always attacked Mr. Lloyd George's principles seems to have like the rest of the right. Hon. gentleman's visitors come under the spell of his remarkable personality. This personality impressed "Vanoc" more than that of Gladstone, Asquith, Balfour or the Kaiser. With one exception he was more impressed by Mr. Lloyd George's personality than by any other public man he ever met. It would not I suppose be rash to assume that the exception to whom he alludes resides not far from a certain important town in the midlands.

MORE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

A striking instance of the new-found solidarity of labour has occurred in Ireland. A few days ago a brace of porters on one of the Irish railways refused to handle timber from a firm which was employing "blackleg" labour. Events followed rapidly and last night a general railway strike was declared in the once, but as Mr. Redmond has just informed us no longer, distressful country. The Irish railwaymen, it will be remembered, were prepared to support their English colleagues in mid-August and they are now demanding similar support from England. It is believed that the majority of the rank-and-file here would willingly join in the fight, but at present the leaders have no intention of letting them get out of hand if they can help it. One of the best known of the men's officials assured me the other day that it was only the Commission now sitting that is keeping the men quiet. Apart from all the trouble over reinstatement the union officials allege that the temporary settlement of August 19th they now emphasize "temporary"—in their opinion cleared the state of all questions in dispute at that time, such as the interpretation of arbitrations under the 1907 scheme and so on. But the companies have registered an emphatic "no" on all these points and as in one arbitration the company's interpretation of the award forces the men to work six hours a week longer for half-a-crown a week less, it can be imagined that the "grievance" is smouldering very ruddily. Truth to tell those "inside" feel that the agreement of August 19 was nothing more than "a bad peace" and they only hope for the best as a result of the Commission's report. I can only say at present that the men are wanting a lot and if they don't get it there is every likelihood of trouble in the not remote future. All this week the Royal Commission has been listening to the witnesses put forward by the railway boards none of whom will listen to recognition of the men's leaders at any price though as far as one can judge from the tenour of questions put by the Commissioners the pill is one that the directors will have to swallow. The Chairman of the Great Eastern, Lord Claud Hamilton, was examined on Monday and he rather did his side harm by the somewhat too sweeping criticism. For example he described the men's leaders as "paid agitators whose salary is dependent upon the amount of ill-feeling and indiscipline which they can create in the ranks." That is not true of a man like Mr. Burt, while the present and late Secretary of the railway's men principal Society. Mr. Bell and Mr. Thomas were subsequently admitted by another of the Companies' witnesses to be very well-balanced and reasonable men. But Lord Claud was evidently smarting under the attacks made upon him especially by the *Railway Review* which published a cartoon representing him as about to chastise with a whip one of his men in the presence of the victim's starving wife and child. The Chairman endeavoured to appease Lord Claud's wrath by reminding him that that is one of the penalties of distinction. Lord Claud could not see the matter in that light. This paper was circulated among the men and boys of his staff. He regretted to say that the editor was a member of Parliament and a preacher of the Gospel. He would advise him to study the Ninth Commandment and make it the theme of his next sermon. So outspoken a controversialist as Lord Claud should not be so sensitive. If he were candid he would admit that he owes his position as Chairman of a big railway company more to the accident of birth than anything else. He must learn to take the kicks with the ha'pence. The somewhat querulous tone he exhibited throughout his examination is not the best way to induce the heads of the Trade Union movement to pause before they embark further on the slippery slope of syndicalism. The best reply to the Syndicalists that I have met with comes from the pen of a Socialist, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P. "Syndicalism," he writes, "can never do more than sow tares among the wheat which has been planted by wise men who know that the social problem can only be solved by a slow and painful process of change; and that it will not be by the setting of class against class that advancement will be made, but by the co-operation of men and women of all classes whose moral senses have been developed. The idea that the social millennium is going to be established by one great dramatic act by the workers, acting under the fanaticism of revolutionary fervour, is the most ridiculous one which ever entered into the mind of man. It is an idea which at times in past history has possessed earnest and pure-souled men; but the bloodiest pages of history bear testimony to the futility of attempting to force conditions for which neither the times nor the people are prepared

THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION.

I suppose no one either this side or the other of the Atlantic was quite prepared for the surprise which the Canadian elections have sprung upon us. The utmost that the reasonable people of the anti-Reciprocity party expected was something approaching a tie; but Mr. R. L. Borden has won a good working majority independent of the Nationalists which is amazing. "Loyal" Ontario has given Mr. Borden who is in no way connected with Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet no less than 24 gains; and even Quebec has to a quite considerable extent thrown over "le vieux coq," as Sir Wilfrid described himself while stumping the province—Manitoba and Saskatchewan have each given the Reciprocity scheme a knock and this is all the more remarkable as it was anticipated that in the wheat areas it was sure of solid support. As to the pros and cons of reciprocity let others argue, but I, in common with all others who have some knowledge of Canadian affairs, am hugely glad that one of the two great parties has a working majority independent of Mr. Henri Bourassa and his satellites. Mr. Bourassa aspired to a position similar to that which Mr. Redmond is alleged to hold in this country and had he attained it, it would have been bad for Canada and for the Empire. There are other reasons why the success of the Conservatives cannot be regarded by decent Liberals as an unmixed evil, if it be an evil at all. I allude to the charges of wholesale corruption preferred, quite justifiably I believe, against the Laurier Government. It is not pharisaism to say that political life is on a lower plane in Canada than it is in England, and that methods regarded as a matter of course there would not be tolerated here. But when every allowance is made that in the circumstances ought to be made, it is I fear undeniable that under the aegis of the Liberal Party of Canada venality has prevailed to an extent previously unknown in the Dominion. I need only cite one witness, a Liberal whose liberalism is beyond suspicion—Mr. Joseph Martin. the well-known member for a London division, who before he appeared upon the scene in the mother country, was a big man politically in Canada. Mr. Martin is spending the recess in the Province of which he was formerly Premier, British Columbia, and has been taking part in the contest which has ended so disastrously for his old party. Like Mr. Sifton but on different grounds Mr. Martin has been helping to oust Sir Wilfrid Laurier from power. Mr. Sifton joined issue with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this fight on Reciprocity. Mr. Martin, like Mr. Borden's Nationalist allies, is in favour of Reciprocity, but he supported the Conservatives as a protest against a state of things which to use his own plain words has caused Canada from a political standpoint to be "a stench in the nostrils of other nations." He intimated that he wished Mr, Borden to win because he believed him to be a thoroughly honest man. The telegram adds that a voice at the back of the audience Mr. Martin was addressing at Vancouver declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was also honest. Mr. Martin replied that he could not agree with the speaker. This is the first time that I have heard of Sir Wilfrid's honesty being impugned; Canadians when drowning the shortcomings of their prominent politicians have always said "whatever may be said about to-and-so Sir Wilfrid is entirely above suspicion." And I believe he is personally above suspicion. One result of the defeat of the Liberals at the polls will I suppose be to prevent Sir Frederick Borden from succeeding the patriarchal Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner in London. I have not the least idea. who will be appointed, but it would be a graceful compliment to offer the important post to Sir Hugh Graham the wealthy and enterprising proprietor of the well-known *Montreal Star*. Apart from advancing age there is no need to change, for Lord Strathcona is to Canadian political parties what Lord Dufferin was to political parties at home equally *persona grata* with Conservatives and Liberals.

SPELLING AND HANDWRITING.

Not before it was time, the Civil Service Commissioners have decided that in future examinations for admission to Woolwich and Sandhurst deductions for bad handwriting and mispelling will be made. Presumably this highly proper ordinance will be made applicable to the other competitive examinations for which the Civil Service Commissioners are responsible. But I hope that at first they will be merciful. The Army and the Navy cannot do without officers; the civil branches of the Public service must be recruited and the defects against which the Commissioners have resolved to wage war cannot be overcome in a moment. Schools which turn out young men with no power to spell correctly or to write legibly ought in some way to be penalised. It is no excuse to put it down to the stupidity of the boys. I suspect that the schools much to blame are those in which the masters are chosen as much if not more for their proficiency in athletics, than in learning. No wonder youths originally trained in the public elementary schools are coming to the front in increasing numbers. Rather whimsically the *Times*, while refusing to admit that there is any possible excuse for bad handwriting except physical defect, attempts to extenuate misspelling, describing the latter as "the lack of a power, which some people have from the very earliest stage of their education, of directly envisaging a word as it is spelt and of spelling it correctly almost by instinct." To spell incorrectly may "in some cases be due to peculiar mental idiosyncrasy" but it is most often met with I think among people who do not read or who read very little and are too lazy to consult dictionaries when in doubt,

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Nupendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooch Behar, was of all Indian princes the one whose name was best known to the general public at home, and on all sides I hear approval expressed at the action of the authorities in offering military honours for his funeral. That more Anglo-Indians did not join in the tribute paid to his remains at Golder's Green was due to the holidays. So few people have yet returned to town.

The "unrest" grips all classes in turn. It has spread to the tax collectors. At any rate, complaint was made at the annual conference of the National Association of Assessors, Collector of Government Taxes, at the shabby way in which they have been treated. Their grievance relates to the additional work thrown upon them owing to the delay in passing the memorable Budget. They have not yet threatened to strike. A threat of such a kind from the tax collectors would, I think, leave most of us quite cold.

Mr. McKenna has opened a new library of 50,000 books at the Admiralty.

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AGENCY.]

ROME, Oct. 5.

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ROME, Oct. 6.

The Government has renewed its peremptory orders to warships not to carry out militant operations on the Turkish coasts in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

An official despatch from Tripoli states that the Italian flag was hoisted on the Sultania Fort at noon yesterday. The ceremony was greeted with salvoes from the artillery. The Fort was occupied by landing parties who were protected by the fleet, anchored partly in harbour and partly at a short distance from the dismantled fortifications.

MILAN, Oct. 6.

War enthusiasm in Italy is growing. The Liberal Bishop of Cremona, has issued a pastoral letter in which he approves the war with Turkey, which he describes as "a hard necessity for the triumph of civilisation."

Many of the highest nobles and deputies are going to the front.

A fleet of ten aeroplanes has been assembled at Naples.

Five thousand native troops in Eritrea have volunteered for service in Tripoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 6.

The Sultan has ordered prayers to be offered up in the mosques, invoking the aid of the Prophet against Italy.

A boycott of Italian goods has begun.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Greece has mobilised two battalions on the frontier in response to the Turkish mobilisation in Epirus.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A German correspondent in Tripoli reports that the bombardment did comparatively little damage. He says that there are still four thousand Europeans in the town.

Six soldiers and ten Jews were killed, and five soldiers and one Jew severely injured.

The Mussulmans took no part in the resistance, but prayed to Allah that the bombardment might be discontinued.

The message is not dated, and may refer only to the first bombardment.

MILAN, Oct 6.

According to a wireless message from Tripoli, the harbour and town were flooded all night by Italian searchlights, to prevent an attack. The Italians are garrisoning the ruins of the Sultania Fort.

The Italian Press is jubilant over the realisation of its long entertained aspirations.

A telegram from Perim states that according to advices from Hodeidah two Italian warships fired twenty-one shells over the town. One sank a launch belonging to the British ship 'Guildhall.'

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Italians now occupy Tripoli.

They landed a further force, with guns and mitrailleuses, after a number of Arabs had boarded the flagship tendering submission and asking for the cessation of the bombardment.

The German Consul-General requested the Admiral to assume control and preserve order, as the Turkish troops had abandoned the Town.

Admiral Boreadolmo has been appointed Governor of Tripoli.

The German Consul stated that no foreigner had been injured nor any residence damaged during the bombardment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.

The Bulgarian Minister has assured the Porte of Bulgaria's neutrality.

A public meeting of Mahomedans will be held on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay, to express sympathy with Turkey and protest against Italy's breach of International Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

On Wednesday night, a large assemblage of Mahomedans marched along Wellesley Street stopping frequently in front of the houses of their friends and a long and vigorous discussion of the Italo-Turkish war took place. Several minor street fights resulted from arguments, but the police kept the crowd well in hand for most of the time.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" wires yesterday that Mr. Herold Cox, formerly a teacher in the Aligarh College and recently a Liberal M. P. for Preston, speaking at a meeting of London Moslems said, "Italy was guilty of the most shameless act of brigandage committed in this generation."

Mr. Stead writing to "Times," urged the Powers to insist on a reference to the Hague Tribunal.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The text of the despatch regarding British neutrality during the Turco-Italian war has been communicated to the Government of India and gazetted. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that orders of neutrality are to be obeyed by all persons within His Majesty's dominions and possessions in India.

GOLF.

Braid Beats Ray.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

In the final of the *News of the World* £400 Golf tournament at Walton Heath to-day, Braid beat Ray by one up.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Starts for Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left for Canada to-day.

MONARCHIST RISING IN PORTUGAL.

Three Divisions Advance on Oporto.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is impossible to ascertain the facts concerning the trouble in Portugal.

Official telegrams report that all is quiet and satisfactory, while telegrams from the Spanish newspapers say that the Monarchist rising in the North of Portugal has extended considerably and that soldiers under Prince Joseph of Braganza and Captain Conceiro are advancing in three divisions on Oporto.

It is further stated that the towns have received them enthusiastically, and that the only resistance met with was from the garrison of Chaves, which, however, was but feeble.

The Monarchists have the intention of declaring Oporto as capital and headquarters of the operations for the capture of Lisbon.

LISBON, Oct. 6.

It is rumoured that a strong force of Royalists has crossed the frontier near Braganza.

Mr. Francis McCullagh writes to the "Westminister Gazette" under date, Verin Orense, September 14:—

The invasion of Portugal by a group of Royalist emigrants established on the frontier will be a curious and perhaps unparalled chapter in European history.

The nearest approach to it I can recall was the invasion of revolutionary France by the French "emigres" during the campaign which ended so disastrously at Valmy, but in that case the French exiles formed only a small portion of a foreign army, and the fact that they appealed for assistance to the ancient enemies of France was hardly likely to recommend them to the generality of their countrymen. The Portuguese "emigrics" have net done so. There is not a single Spaniard in their rank, though many have offered ther services, and though the Republican papers in Lisbon continually accuse Paiva Conceiro of bringing a mob of Spanish mercenaries against his own countrymen—an accusation which the Royalist leader has vigorously repudiated in leaflets which have been distributed all over Portugal. But "les absents ont toujours tort" and I should not be suprised if this accusation and the fact that the counter-revolution has been prepared on foreign soil, and with the connivance of Portugal's hereditary enemy, should tell to some extent against its popularity. Whether in combination with other factors it will cause in Portugal an explosion of Hispanophobism sufficient to defeat the Royalist plot—this has yet to be seen. The Royalists who left Portugal during the course of the last twelve month were not treated by the victorious Republicans with anything approaching the violence offered by the Sans Culottes the old French aristocrats. There have been in Portugal no wholesale expulsions, executions, and confiscations. The greater number of the "expulses" were expelled because, despite repeated warnings of the most friendly kind, they insisted on plotting against the new order of things. Some ex-officials and Royalist politicians who had identified themselves in the time of the Monarchy with the persecution of the Liberals were forced to leave. Journalists who insisted on painting the political situation in the blackest colours were imprisoned or expelled more on account of their writings being reproduced abroad than because of any bad effect which those writings had in Portugal, though judging by the comparatively large circulation attained in a jump by the Catholic and Royalist newspapers published after the October Revolution, these writings had a great influence in Portugal. But the Republicans are intensely anxious, morbidly anxious, indeed, as to the impression formed about them in foreign countries, especially in England and this morbid anxiety was doubtless pushed to far when it let them to suppress candid Republican critics like the "Povo de Aveiro" as well as Catholic and Monarchical papers like the "Correo da Manha," the "Palavra," and all the other organs of the old regime. Many of the noblemen and ex-bureaucrats of the Monarchy fled the country because of their fear of justifiable or spiteful persecution for their share in the pre-revolution history of Portugal. Almost all the young aristocrats in the military schools fled because ragging made life impossible, and a large number of upper-class folk as well as of common soldiers quitted their country because of their sincere desire to overthrow a Government which they detested on account of its anti-Monarchism and, still more, on account of its drastic treatment of the Church.

For this exodus the Republic cannot see that it is altogether to blame. It warned the Royalist conspiraters repeatedly, but they continued to conspire. It imprisoned them, but they came out of prison more embittered than ever. If it had allowed them to remain, if it had allowed the Monarchist papers to go on doubling their circulation, it would rapidly fall into discredit and crumble away without a struggle. It was certainly confronted with an awkward dilemma. If it trusted the people absolutely and accorded the fullest liberty to the Press there was danger of the ignorant peasants and soldiery being misled. If it distrusted the people and suppressed every opposition newspaper it could be accused of tyranny worse than that ever indulged in by the dynasty it had overthrown. It took the latter course, excusing itself by the reflection that a people just freed from the servitude of superstition and Royal oppression had got to be kept in leading-strings for a few years, and could not in its own interests be permitted to gaze upon the sun of liberty until its eyes had become accustomed to the light.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Such was the Republican view, but undoubtedly the Republic went too far with its repression, troubled itself too much about concealing the truth from foreign countries by an elaborate censorship, and irritated unnecessarily the religious feelings of the people. It might have gained all it wanted if it had gone more slowly and been much more moderate and gradual, for the Portuguese people do not regard the Braganzas as indispensable. They would certainly prefer to Dom Manoel a conservative Republic of the Brazilian type which respected their prejudices. To give a typical instance of the way in which those prejudices are unnecessarily ruffled, I need only mention the suppression of those picturesque village fetes, originally religious but having now very little of the religious about them, though they are generally held in the vicinity of a church. It is true that this prohibition was afterwards withdrawn, but the Climb-down did as much harm to the prestige of the Republic as did the original law. Then the suppression of all religious display at funerals, the prohibition of a clergyman taking part in a funeral procession save inside the cemetery and the removal of crosses from the graveyards—all this meant playing into the hands of the Monarchists. Had the Republic let the religious question alone for a few years and devoted itself to improving the material condition of the peasantry the Monarchist plotters wound find very little material to work upon. Instead of regulating the national finances, the Republic wore itself out in devising regulations regarding the length of priests' soutanes. It forbade the clergy to wear the ecclesiastical dress in public, and as the English and German Catholic priests in Portugal have been expected from that prohibition the Government only exposed itself to the crushing rebuke which the Bishop of Guarda recently sent to the Civil Governor of Guarda when the latter asked that prelate to make his clergy wear civil dress. The Royalists were delighted at all these exhibitions of childishness on the part of the Republicans, and the first action of the Constituent Assembly which really caused them acute pain was its election to the Presidency of a moderate man and its disposition to modify the Separation Law.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Before concluding my list of the causes which have made the Royalists fly in such large numbers from Portugal, I should, perhaps, remark that, according to the Royalists themselves, the persecution to which they are subjected at the hands of the Republicans, or, rather, of the Carbonario allies of the Republicans is very severe. No doubt the Carbonarios still wield a good deal of power, and still manage to secure the arrest of many suspected plotters. About a month ago the Government forbade any arrests unless they were sanctioned by the local Civil Governor; but I am told that in country districts that functionary is sometimes a mere puppet in the hands of the Carbonario, who threatens to use their influence against him at Lisbon, and even to blow him up. In this way they can, the Royalists tell me, imprison whomsoever they like. To the same authorities I am indebted for the information that about one thousand persons are new in prison on suspicion some of them have now been there for six months, but their cases are still under investigation, and there is evidently no prospect of their getting out. Among all classes of Royalists one continually hears most circumstantial stories of Monarchists who were poisoned or who disappeared under mysterious circumstances—among them a brother of Captain Couceiro and several high military officers who were in the Royalist plot and who certainly did die suddenly one after another. I am not inclined to believe these stories, but it is just possible that, without the knowledge of the Republican authorities, the Carbonarious may have put one or two people out of the way. A series of mysterious murders culminating in the Cascaes crime which followed close after the accession of Dom Manoel and which has not yet been satisfactorily explained would seem to indicate that the Carbonarios are too free with poison. Thousands of Portuguese are certainly convinced of this, and have consequently fled abroad. If the Republicans are able of their own strength to thoroughly crush the Couceiro and the Royalists they may perhaps be able to crush the Carbonarios also, and thus to free the new regime from a source of weakness. In any case, however, the Carbonario terror will probaby die out. It cannot be quiet so bad as the Royalists want us to believe, for all the exiles get their remittances from home with unfailing punctuality, though in many cases their remittances go towards buying weapons for the overthrow of the Republic. The voluntary or involuntary exiles of whom I have spoken did not all go to go to Brazil or to the ends of the earth. Unfortunately for the Republic, many of them remained in Galicia, near the Portuguese frontier, where they carried on an animated but secret correspondence with their friends to the south of the Minho. Generally they clubbed together and formed a regular association. Thus it was that the "Monarchical plot" same into existence. In a few months that plot had spread from Galicia to Portugal and from Portugal to Brazil. The Portuguese are addicted to secret societies as the Germanic nations are addicted to drink, and as with the establishment of the Republic every "raison d'etre" for Republican secret societies had disappeared, the people hastened to enrol themselves among the Royalist Carbonarios.

THE VIENNA INTERVIEW.

Austrian Government's Regret.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.

In reply to an interpellation in the Reichsrath yesterday on the subject of the interview, which appeared in the *Neue Freie Presse* and which was attributed by a certain section of the Press to Sir Fairfax Cartwright, the British Ambassador in Vienna, it was stated that the Government regretted that the representative of a friendly Power should have been the object of attacks and comment. Neither the internal nor the foreign interests of the Monarchy had been affected by the matter in question; therefore, the Government did not feel called upon to express any view or take any action.

EURASIAN EDUCATION FUND.

Luncheon in London.

LONDON, Oct 6.

Sir Robert Laidlaw yesterday entertained at luncheon the secretaries of the National Council of India and other distinguished visitors to the Church Congress to meet the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay, with a view to promoting the Fund for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.

Sir Robert Laidlaw has already contributed £50,000 to the fund.

The Bishops of Worcester, Stafford and Edinburgh were present at the luncheon.

The Bishop of Calcutta said that judging from the successful work of the past year the future of the scheme seemed assured.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST STRIKES.

London Manufacturers' Federation.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Steps are being taken to form a Federation of London manufacturers for defensive purposes against strikes.

LAHORE EXHIBITION REPORT.

Government's Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

The Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in acknowledging the receipt of the report of the Lahore Exhibition of 1909-10, has conveyed the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to the President, Secretary and other members of the Executive Committee for their prolonged exertions. The Committee, His Honour thinks, is to be congratulated on the success of the Exhibition which has been useful in furthering the agricultural and industrial development of the Province. The impetus given to the use of improved agricultural machinery has been great and the elevator erected by the Faridkot Durbar, which is the first to be erected in the Province, is due to the model shown at the Exhibition and the lectures then given. There is also reason to believe that the great show of German manufactures made at the Allahabad Exhibition was largely the result of good advertisement given to such wares at Lahore and doubtless the latter had a stimulating effect upon other lines of business as well. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks one of the most valuable results of the Exhibition has been the lesson in self-help afforded in such matters to non-official promoters who will now appreciate better than they did before how much unseen hard work is involved in carrying out, for the benefit of the public, arrangements of the kind which have always devolved on the Government. His Honour hopes in future there may be continuance in other directions of helpful co-operation of non-officials with the other officials which was one of the most marked and satisfactory features of the Lahore Exhibition.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIBRUGARH, Oct. 6.

The "Battani" with General Bower, his Staff, the 8th Gurkhas, gun-porters and two seven-pounder guns on board, has left for Kobo. The "Shetani" with half of the 2nd Gurkhas and a Signal Unit Survey Party, has arrived and leaves this afternoon for Kobo. She was delayed by a barge she had in tow. The detachment, Assam Valley Light Horse, is in camp near the Fort. General Mahon is expected to-day.

ATTACK ON AN AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

Sequel to "Dear Food" Riots.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, Oct. 5.

An attack on the Minister of Justice in the lower house of the Reichsrath for the severe sentences passed on the rioters in the recent "dear food" demonstrations provoked a heated scene, during which a man in the gallery fired five shots at the Ministerial Bench, on which the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Education were seated. Nobody, however, was hit, and the man was arrested.

The house adjourned in a most disorderly manner.

Vienna, Sept. 17.

Vienna was the scene of demonstrations of a revolutionary character to-day, not only in the centre of the city but in the outer quarters. In many places outrages occurred, the mob smashing windows and destroying furniture in the cafes. The police and the military used their weapons and many persons were injured. These sanguinary scenes followed a mass meeting of Social Democrats combined with a demonstration against the increased cost of living and the scarcity of dwelling-houses.

During the meeting in front of the Rathaus considerable excitement was displayed, more than 20 speakers holding forth at once. The speeches were interrupted by cries of "Hurrah for the Revolution" "Down with the Government," and "Away with the capital." After the close of the meeting a mob, composed of many thousands, assembled in front of the Rathaus and began a bombardment with stones, breaking numerous windows. The crowd then advanced towards the Law Courts and threw stones at the police, who drew their batons and charged.

The mob next began to destroy shops opposite "Bellaria" and entered restaurants and cafes and smashed chairs and tables. Troops were called out and Hussars and Dragoons charged the crowd, trying to drive them into the side streets. The mob cried, "Down with the soldiers; we do not need an army, we want bread." Many persons were more or less seriously injured. Herr David, a Social Democratic member of Parliament, who attempted to calm the demonstrators, was beaten by the people until he was covered with blood and was carried away unconscious. Iron chairs in the Rathaus Park were torn up, carried to the streets, and used as barricades. Many police officers and policemen were injured.

This afternoon sanguinary street fights took place in the workmen's quarter "Favouriten." Three lives were lost; the number of wounded cannot as yet be computed, but it is considerable.

This evening it is announced that a mob in the suburb of Ottakring broke into a school, threw all the furniture into the street, and set fire to it. The troops fired twice and many persons were wounded. The number of deaths is not yet known.

Vienna, Sept. 18.

Some 90 casualties, one fatal, among policemen, soldiers, and rioters, innumerable smashed windows and street lamps, two school buildings damaged and partially devastated, three or four tramcars wrecked or overturned, and a general feeling of disquietude and irritation form the balance of yesterday's street disturbances. In regard to the character and significance of the disturbances opinions differ. Between the Conservative Clerical view that they were premediated and deliberately arranged by the Socialist leaders and the Socialist claim that they were a spontaneous outbreak of wrath on the part of a working-class population exasperated by the continual rise in the prices of food and by the supineness of the Government lies the more probable standpoint that the Socialist Party intentionally abstained from any serious attempt to control its adherents in the belief that the Government would be more amenable to argument by tumult than to pacific persuasion.

For such a belief Austrian history has afforded some reason during recent years, and it is by no means certain that on this occasion the language of the street will go unheeded by those in authority. Despite threats of the eventual proclamation of a state of siege in the disturbed quarters and of the application of martial law as an antidote to mob lawlessness, it is probable that when the first feeling of alarm and indignation has passed of the pace of Government action against the general increase in the cost of living will be found to have been quickened by yesterday's excesses.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIALIST LEADERS.

The demonstration was attended by 30,000 Socialists, whose ranks were reinforced by several thousand rowdies and youthful hooligans from the low-class districts of the city. Very significantly the Socialist leaders omitted the precaution, always taken on previous occasions, of placing each detachment of their supporters under the control of special stewards responsible for the maintenance of order. Sufficient evidence of premeditation and preparation is forthcoming to warrant the conclusion that if the Socialist leaders—one of whom was roughly handled by the mob in trying to check the disturbances—did not actually arrange and provoke the rioting, they cannot have been surprised when, after listening to a score of fiery harangues, their hearers set about demolishing all the State, municipal, and private property within reach.

Considerable blame attaches also to the police authorities, who allowed their men to remain passive spectators of disorder until the rioting had assumed serious proportions. Moreover, when Cavalry and Infantry had come into action they were not handled with the firmness necessary in such emergencies. The two volleys—one of the blank cartridge—that were actually fired might have been spared if Infantry had been used in sufficient numbers to clear the streets with fixed bayonets before the situation had got out of hand.

THE POLICE AND THE OTTAKRING QUARTER.

The working-class quarter of Ottakring, where the worst rioting occurred, is to-night almost unlighted. A special police proclamation orders all houseowners in the district to lock their doors at 8 p.m., while all beer-houses and restaurants must be closed by 9 p.m. If disorders recur martial law will be proclaimed. The Socialist leaders, for their part, issue a proclamation urging their followers to avoid all further demonstrations until called upon by the party, lest they play into the hands of the reactioneries. The Socialist organ "Arbeiter Zeitung" has, however, been confiscated, ostensibly for an article describing yesterday's excesses as a "demonstration of despair," and as notice to the ruling classes of the worse conflicts that will arise unless their attitude changes.

The Emperor Francis Joseph keenly observed the traces of yesterday's rioting as he drove to the Hofburg this morning from Schonbrunn. His Majesty gave audience in the course of the day to the Premier, Baron Gautsch, who is understood to have reported upon the measures taken for the maintenance of order.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Secret Society's Oath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

In his cross-examination by Mr. J. C. Adam at the Special Tribunal, P. Venkatarama Iyer, one of the witnesses, recited the terms of the oath he had taken, which were as follows:—"I swear on Saraswathi in my hand that I will join the Society. I shall be like a brother to those who have joined the Society and will remain intimate with them and render them necessary help. I shall not reveal the secrets that are passing in our Society. If I break this oath and reveal the secrets, I shall be guilty of the sin of having killed Rishis and black cow." Witness was next asked to state the nature of the oath that he had taken on the candle, and stated that it was similar in terms to the previously mentioned oath, with the exception that instead of swearing on Saraswathi they asked him to swear on the light, "may the light be my witness."

THE MYSORE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Speech by the Dewan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 6.

The attendance at the opening of the Representative Assembly at noon to-day was a large one. The Hon'ble Col. Hugh Daly, the British Resident, and Mr. Warburton, his First Assistant, occupied seats on the Dewan's right and Mr. Stanley Ismay, Chief Judge, and Messrs. Puttanna Chetty and Nunjundiah, Councillors on his left. Every single departmental head was present on the platform.

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Mr. T. Ananda Row, Dewan of the State. Dealing first with finance, he said that according to the revised estimates the revenue realised for the year 1910-11 is expected to be Rs. 246·29 lakhs, Rs. 230·03 lakhs in the ordinary account and Rs. 16·26 lakhs from the Cauvery Power Scheme.

"The budget for 1911-12", went on the Dewan, "has been framed on the basis of fairly favourable seasonal conditions and agricultural prospects, Though the rainfall during the last few weeks has not been as propitious as hoped for, there has not been absolute or continuous drought over any considerable area of the State, and, in view of the bountiful harvests of the last two years and the resources of the people generally, a condition of pronounced scarcity need not be apprehended in the State during the current year. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 235·80, lakhs, viz., Rs. 220·30 lakhs in the ordinary account and Rs. 15·50 lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme. The total expenditure and appropriations come to Rs. 229·28 lakhs on the ordinary account and Rs. 9·81 lakhs on the Cauvery Power Scheme. That is a total of Rs. 239·09 lakhs. There is thus a deficit of Rs. 3·29 lakhs in the Budget estimates of 1911-12.

"Amongst special items of expenditure included in the Budget estimates for 1911-12 the most important is a provision of seven lakhs of rupees for the participation of His Highness the Maharaja in a style fitting his position in the imperial function of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The estimate has been framed with all possible regard to economy, and arrangements have been made for the proper control and a prompt and effective audit of the expenditure.

"Under Excise, the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 43,69,216 against Rs. 44,99,277 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,30,061 due to the diminished consumption of arrack and ganja and a fall in the number of trees licensed.

"The total revenue under Forests proper was Rs. 20,85,000 against Rs. 17,59,000 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,74,000 against Rs. 6,74,800 of the previous year. The net realisation was therefore Rs. 14,11,000, against Rs. 10,84,200 of the previous year.

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

"The past year was an important one in the matter of the gold-mining industry in Mysore. The long pending question of the renewal of the mining leases of certain blocks on the Kolar Gold Fields, under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, London, having been finally disposed of by the issue of fresh leases for a further term of 30 years from March, 22, 1910. The advantage to the Government by the issue of these fresh leases is that they are now entitled to 2 1-2 per cent. of all declared dividends in addition to the royalty of 5 per cent. on the output heretofore received. The number of gold-producing mines at work is five, namely the Mysore, the Champion Reefs, Oregaum, the Nundydroog and the Palaghat mines. All these mines are paying dividends with the exception of Palaghat the prospects of which remain unfortunately far from encouraging. The returns from the Mysore Champion Reef and Nundydroog mines continue to be satisfactory. The Ooregaum returns have not been so good during the past twelve months, but it is expected that they will again attain their former high level if present indications in the developments are any criterion. Outside the Kolar District, both mining and prospecting as far as gold is concerned, seem to have come to a standstill.

"The receipts of the entire Cauvery Power Scheme amounted to Rs 16,43,255 and the working expenses proper to Rs 6,18,190. The net profit for the year after allowing for interest charges at 4 per cent, aggregated Rs 6,94,899 or 8·36 per cent on the total capital outlay up to date, viz. Rs 82,79,470.

The working expenses on all the State Railway Lines amounted to 62.68 per cent of gross receipts as against 57·79 during 1909-10. The plans and estimates for the Hassan-Mysore Section of the proposed Arsikere Mysore Line were received from the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company. The question of the construction of the line from Arsikere to Mysore was also examined by an expert, viz., Mr. James R. Bell, formerly Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. These estimates, as well as Mr. Bell's reports, are at present under consideration. The re-survey for the line up to the southern frontier in the direction of Erode was put in progress by the Agency of the South Indian Railway Company.

"The programme of religious and moral instructions, as laid down in the curriculum, has been systematically followed in the colleges and schools of the State. It is intended to give up the half-hour religious and moral lessons in colleges and adopt instead weekly lectures by professors and pandits.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

"The year was one of satisfactory progress in education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,416 to 2,459 and that of pupils from 113,785 to 115,079. Private institutions decreased from 1,876 to 1,807 and the number of pupils in them from 23,944 to 22,904. Progress in female education continues to be satisfactory. The number of institutions for girls increased from 286 to 294. A sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned by the Government for the expenses of the Economic Conference and its committees. In almost all the districts committees have been formed and both the central committees and the district committees have been authorised to appoint associates up to a limit of fifty, to form a connecting link between the committees and individuals or agencies engaged in similar work.

"I shall conclude by referring to the great historic event which is to take place at Delhi in December next to which all eyes are now intently turned—the Imperial Durbar, in connection with the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth, Emperor of India. It is needless for me to dilate on the extraordinary significance of this great event, the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and his Consort to the Indian Empire in order to announce his Coronation. It is the intention of His Highness the Maharaja to be present at the great ceremonial with the principal Sirdars and officers of State and a few non-official representatives. He has also been pleased to direct that this auspicious event may be locally celebrated in the State in a suitable manner and he feels confident that all classes of his subjects will join in the celebration to testify their undoubted loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of the King-Emperor."

The Maharaja of Kapurthala left this morning for Ootacamund. The usual State Banquet takes place at Government House this evening and the European guests leave to-morrow morning.

LOCAL ADDRESSES.

After the Dewan's speech several addresses were read notably by the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board whose representative said, "Regarding the epidemic of plague on the Field, we are gratified to note, that, the Government has sanctioned a bacteriological laboratory for the medical officer of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, bearing the initial cost and recurring expenses under the Mysore Mines Regulations. We desire firstly to request the Government will be pleased to include under the definition "mining materials," copper wire, brass fittings, and other manufactured parts of machinery, the value of which excites the cupidity of the lawless element on and around the miles. Secondly we beg to point out that the minor method of excluding bad characters from the mines by the service of "undesirable" notices signed by individual Mining Superintendents does not work as satisfactorily as could be wished. A controlling organization alone can cope efficiently with the difficulties which constantly present themselves, and we respecrfully suggest that the District Superintendent of Police may be invested with the entire control of the working of this section of the regulation."

The North Mysore Planters' Association's representative desired to draw attention to the growing scarcity of labour in the State and to the recruitment of coolies for other countries that has lately commenced. Mysore has ever been dependent on outside labour for the cultivating of her lands. On the south and east the Tamils, on the north the Mahrattas, and on the west the Kanarese had yearly come to her aid. She had no surplus population for emigration if she was to develop her own resources. If this emigration were for the good of the people no check should be put upon it. But he thought that coolies were enticed away from their homes by the false promises of unscrupulous recruiters and the planters trusted that steps would at last be taken to have all such agements interpreted and registered before a Magistrate. Continuing he said, "I am desired to draw your attention to the enormous increase in the price of all manures a fact that is pressing very hardly on all branches of agriculture. With regard to lime, you can resist the agriculturist by reverting to the old rates of seigniorage on fire-wood and charcoal and by classing it as a manure at the toll gates so that only half rates shall be charged."

An address from the Chitaldrug District Expressed gratitude for many beneficial measure lately inaugurated and recited no grievance.

The Central Mahomedan Association of Mysore desired to mention that they were grateful to His Highness Government for the due recognition of the claims of their community in the recent appointments of revenue probationers. The utter absense of Mussalmans in the higher grades of the executive service, now continued for many years, was a subject about which the Mussalman's mind had long been exercised. They respectfully urged that Government would be pleased to bestow its kind consideration upon this important matter. Attention was also drawn to the disadvantages under which Mussalman children were placed as regards education. Since they had not a colloquial knowledge of Kanarese they were not in a position to avail themselves of the instruction imparted in Anglo-Kanarese schools. Hindustani did not meet the requirements of the day as in these schools no provision is made for the teaching of English.

THE DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan in a collective reply to all four addresses said,—"As regards the question of a maternity hospital for the Kolar Gold Fields, provision has been made for this in the State budget of the current year and orders have been issued for the necessary steps being taken in the matter. One small condition relating to the cost of upkeep of the institution has been prescribed which the Government are confident the Gold Fields Sanitary Board will not find onerous. The address of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board has also referred to two questions relating to certain amendments of the Mines regulations and the Civil Procedure Code. The representative of the North Mysore Planters Association referred to precautions to be taken in the matter of labour in Mysore for other countries. All these are matters of legislation which affect more interests than one. I shall be glad to discuss them in this Assembly the first thing to-morrow when we meet again. The railway connection between Chitaldroog and Sasalu referred to in the Harihar address is a matter which we may discuss in connection with the important subject of railway development about which I hope to be able to elicit the views of this Assembly at its present session. Various other matters mentioned in the addresses will receive consideration in due course.

Fine weather favoured the animal show again this afternoon when an excellent programme of 22 events brought to a successful close with the distribution of prizes by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Some very handsome articles in silver were presented by His Highness and a few money prizes were given in less important events. There was quite a big gathering of ladies, gentlemen and Indian Durbar officials, many of the latter feeling highly elated at receiving prizes from the hands of His Highness. Her Highness the Maharani late regent and the party of ladies who came from the palace witnessed the sport.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 6.

In the course of his annual report on the Indian Post Office for 1910-11, which has been just published, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart Wilson review, the progress of administration during the last quinquennium.

He writes:—The quinquennial period ending 1910-11 embraces the term of my administration of the department as I assumed charge from Sir Aurthur Fanshawe on the 31st March 1906 and have held charge for the whole period of five years except when on leave from the 13th March 1906 to the 28th January 1909. The following figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business of the Indian Post Office at the present time. At the close of 1910-11 the numerical strength of its staff was 93,062, the number of post offices open was 18,813, and the mileage of mail lines was 157,759 representing an annual travel of about 135 millions of miles. During the year over 945 millions of articles, including over 26 2-4 millions of registered articles, were given out for delivery. Stamps worth more than £1,580,000 were sold for postal purposes. Over 25 1-2 million money orders representing a total value of more than 30 1-2 million pounds sterling were issued. A sum of over 5 3-4 million pounds was realised on account of tradesmen and others through the Value Payable system. Nearly one and a quarter million insured articles representing a total insured value of nearly 18 million pounds were posted, while the amount paid as compensation was only £580. Pensions to the amount of more than £176,1000 were disbursed to native men and military pensioners in the Punjab. 9,488 lbs of quinine were sold to the public, and nearly 6 1-2 millions of telegraph messages were sent from Telegraph offices under the control of the Post Office representing a total revenue of £234,989 as compared with postal expenditure of £80,744 on account of such offices. The number of accounts open in the Savings Bank on the 31st March, 1911, was 1,430,451 with a total balance of over 11 1-4 million pounds sterling.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year after making the various administrative adjustments amounted to £2,012,700 and £,99,1,311 respectively.

The total number of post-offices was 12,970 in 1900-01 and 16,775 in 1905-06, while at the end of 1910-11 it was 18,813. The circles where progress in this respect has been most rapid are Bombay and the Punjab and the North-West Frontier. The total mileage of postal lines of all classes taken together was 131.621 in 1900-01 and 157,769 in 1910-11. There was thus an increase of 26,138 miles during the last ten years. The greatest development was of course in respect of railway mail lines, the length of which rose from 22,839 miles to 32.447 miles or by about 42 per cent. The distance over which miles were carried by runners and boats was 9,5893 miles in 1910-11 as compared with 85,023 miles in 1900-01. In spite of the expansion of the railway system mail tonga lines which include horse and camel posts have increased from 7,937 miles in 19,009 to 9,832 miles in the year under report. In the case of steamar lines the increase during the ten years has been from 15,822 to 19,587, but it should be noted that a large portion of the difference is due to the fact that the Bombay Aden service was excluded in arriving at the former figure, the rest of the increase is mainly due to the introduction of the fast Persian Gulf Service.

The decrease in the number of registered newspapers is doubtless due to the enforcement of the Indian Press Act of 1910.

There has been a continuous growth during the last ten years in the number of letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets dealt with by the Post Office. Indian Post Office carried nearly 413 millions more of these articles in 1900-11 than in 1900-01 which means that about one one-third millions articles were carried on each working day in excess of what were carried ten years ago. There has been a large increase during the last ten years in the number of letters and postcards exchanged with the United Kingdom, the numbers in both directions having more than trebled since 1900-01.

In 1900-01 the receipts as shown in the Post Office accounts amounted to 2 crores and 2 1-2 lakhs of rupees. By 1905-06 they had risen to 2 crores and 47 1-2 lakhs of rupees and for the year that ended on the 31st March 1911 they amount to 2 crores and 99 1-2 lakhs of rupees. There was thus a total increase in revenue of 45 lakhs during the period ending with 1805-06 and of 52 of lakhs during the last five years in spite of the sweeping reductions in postage rates made in October 1907. The expenditurs of the department as shown in the Post Office accounts was one crore and 55 1-4 lakhs in 1900-01 2 crores and 7 1-4 lakhs in 1905-06 and 2 crores and 84 lakhs in 1910-11. In 1905-06 it was so clear that the rates of pay of postal servants generally were not in keeping with the increased cost of living that expensive schemes of revision had to be undertaken and while carrying these into effect the department had to upset the unpleasant position of seeing its expenditure growing at a considerably higher rate than its revenue. It is gratifying to note that for the last two years the increase in revenue has been substantially greater than the increase in expenditure.

ARREST OF MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Sentence of One Month's Imprisonment.

When the mail steamer "Persia" arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, she brought with he Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who for the last two years has resided in England, and who it is understood has now returned to India for considerations of health. It was to be expected that considerable interest would be taken in the arrival of so well-known a politician and that a number of his friends would be waiting to meet him. However, when the launch bringing passengers to the Ballard Pier arrived, these were surprised to see no trace of Mr. Pal and some who then went on to the Victoria Terminus found that the berth to Calcutta on the Nagpur mail, which had been arranged for him, was unoccupied.

The reason afterwards became known; he was in police custody. Shortly after the mail steamer arrived, she was boarded by Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with other officers, and Mr. Pal was quietly taken to the Central Police Office, where he was detained during the day. It was stated that he had been arrested for publishing a seditious article entitled, "The Etiology of the Bomb."

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was later brought from the Police Station to the Esplanade Police Station about a quarter to six. He was conducted through the Police lines and the vacant ground behind the Court, and was quietly admitted through a back door. The authorities were at first entirely reticent as to their intentions, refusing all information, but presently it was admitted that Mr. Pal was to be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and it was understood that Press representatives would be admitted.

Mr. Pal, who is much thinner than when he was last in India, was quietly dressed in black and was given a seat from which he followed the proceedings with attention.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

Mr. F. A M. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was first called and stated that he received an order from Government directing him to make a complaint against the accused under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, and in due course a warrant for his arrest was issued. With that warrant he went on board the mail steamer that morning and arrested the accused. In lodging the complaint, he filed a copy of the "Swaraj" of June 1909.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson said that the charge against the prisoner was in connection with an article entitled "The Aetiology of the Bomb" which appeared in a magazine called "Swaraj" of June 1909. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal had been living in London, where he edited this magazine. The accused sent copies of this magazine to a person named Ganesh Balwant Modak to be distributed in Bombay. There would be no doubt that the accused was responsible for sending the magazine to Bombay, and no doubt he instigated and aided and abetted the distribution and publication of his magazine in Bombay. A letter would be proved, which was written by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal to Modak on June 18th, 1909, in which he said: "I have shipped through Cooks, 537 copies of the double number which will reach you D. V. next week. At the same time, I have sent eight copies directly by post via Brindisi so as to give you an opportunity of advertising the matter before hand." His letter added that no copies had been posted to subscribers, and it would be well if they were posted from the addressee's office. On the 5th of June he wrote another letter in which Modak was asked to post copies to subscribers who had formerly been supplied direct from London according to "your private list." These letters were signed "Bepin Chandra Pal" and were written on the note-paper of the "Swaraj" office. The copies of this magazine, which came to Bombay were for some reason detained by the Customs, and while in their possession their nature was discovered. Consequently when they were delivered to Modak by the Customs, proceedings were taken and the publication was seized. Mr. Nicholson read extracts of the article which has been described in reports of previous proceedings in Bombay, and said there could be no doubt that it was written and published with the object of bringing the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr. Nicholson submitted that his Worship's court had jurisdiction to try the case. Mr. Pal who was resident in London when he published the magazine and one of the Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code applied to him as an Indian native subject of His Majesty the King, within or without India. Another section of the Code provided that a person who had committed an offence without India might be dealt with as if he had committed that crime in the place in British India in which he was arrested. In this case the accused was resident in London, without India, when he wrote the article, and was arrested in Bombay in India. The Public Prosecutor cited the Hon'ble the Chief Justice's ruling in the Vinayak Damoder Savarkar case in which his Lordship held that the prisoner was rightly before the Court having been arrested outside India. The charge against the accused was that in London he published this article and in London he abetted in June 1909 the commission of an offence under Section 124 A by Ganesh Balwant Modak in Bombay.

Inspector Cowasji Petigara of the Bombay C. I. D. identified Mr. B. C. Pal. He said he was engaged in July 1908 in searching the premises of the Vartaman Agency, which was managed by G. B. Modak. Amongst other things seized there during the search were the two letters from Mr. B. C. Pal addressed to Mr. Modak. He also found there several copies of the double summer number of the "Swaraj." He also got a copy of the magazine from one J. B. Limker.

Jayaram Balwant Limker deposed to having purchased three copies of the "Swaraj" from Modak.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused put in a written statement, admitting his offence. He said that in writing the article he had no intention of bringing the Government into hatred and contempt nor to set class against class, and in writing it he was not conscious of doing so. He admitted that the authoritative views which had been taken of the article by that Court and afterwards by the High Court were absolutely unexceptionable. He pleaded guilty and expressed his sincere regret.

Mr. Pal was given permission to add a few words and reiterating his plea of guilt said that it was made not only from motives of personal convenience, but from conscientious considerations. At the same time he wished to say, not in excuse but by way of explanation, that a psychological explanation of a phenomenon might be made without morally justifying it. At the same time reading the article subsequently and again that day he had been more than ever convinced that there were portions of it which should not have been written.

His Worship framed charges under section 124 A and 103.

Mr. Nicholson pointed out to His Worship that the offence took place two years ago which was a long time, and also that the accused had pleaded guilty. Under these circumstances he was directed to say that Government would not press for a heavy sentence.

His Worship in delivering his judgment said he had taken into consideration what had been said, and also the fact that the accused had pleaded guilty and thrown himself on the mercy of the Court. He would point out however that the accused had instigated Modak to commit an offence within the jurisdiction of that Court, while he himself was in London and consequently could not be brought before the Court. Taking all the circumstances into consideration he would sentence the accused to one month's simple imprisonment.

The accused then applied that he might be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

His Worship said he would give his decision in the matter after consulting the Jail regulations.

The accused, as it was too late for his admittance to gaol that evening, was detained in the Police Court during the night. He was given permission to write to his friends.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

Progress of Construction.

In the process of evolution an exhibition is the antithesis of its creator, the human being. For the frame-work or skeleton is the penultimate stage of decay in man, whereas an exhibition grows day by day round the skeleton or framework which is its mainstay. At present, the exhibition ground on the Maidan is in its skeleton stage, but the work is advancing rapidly and day by day passers-by may notice additions to the scattered buildings, which suggest dimly the finished design. The main entrance, which is well under construction, is situated opposite the Victoria Terminus, and thence one enters the enclosures set aside for the "Old Bombay" section of the exhibition. Here, round the inside of the hoardings, is a number of shops or booths which the carpenters have almost completed. The "Old Bombay" structures are, however, only in their initial stages and no guess could be made at present as to their ultimate appearance. Passing into what might be termed the "Greater Exhibition", one proceeds along what will eventually be the main avenue across the Maidan. This non-existent avenue can only now be traced by the electric light standards, already in course of erection which will be controlled from the power station, on which a start is already being made. But one's intention was to confine oneself to the buildings under construction. Leaving the main-gate and walking along the main avenue, on looking to the left, one will see a series of upright sticks which suggest a small ship-building yard. This, it is explained, is to be the Loan exhibition, where a collection of curios from all parts of India will be housed. A few yards further on, on the right, is the most complete building in the enclosure—the Welcome Club. The minarets have been erected, and although the walls have not yet been boarded in, a good idea of the final aspect of the structure may be gained with the aid of a little imagination. Further on is the Arts and Crafts Hall, a large building which will be a not unimportant feature in the exhibition. Further on still is a smaller house where exhibits in the manufacture of glass are to be shown, while on the Esplanade side is the administration office close by the West Gate—an imposing edifice in Hindu architecture, which, but for its mural decorations, is already complete. The sites of other sections of amusement in the grounds have been marked out already, but the work of erection has not been started. These include the bandstand, which has been designed on an elaborate scale and the Electric Fountain, the "joy wheel," the "Katzejammer Castle" and the camera obscure.

THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

However, from the point of view of advance in construction, the Mountain Railway is at present the most interesting and mysterious erection in the grounds. Gigantic and maze-like in its intricacies, a mere layman gazes at it bewildered, attempting to puzzle out its beginning and end and how it will ever be finished without getting into a tangle. A general idea of the railway has already been given in these columns. The track, which will be 1,300 yards long, will be controlled by automatic signalling in eight sections. Six cars, each accommodating twenty persons, each controlled by a trained driver, will be on the track simultaneously, but no two cars will be in the same section at any one time. The ride will last for four minutes during which time the speed will vary from four to sixty miles an hour according to the gradients. All the cars are fitted with both safety and emergency brakes and Mr. T. H. Eslick, who represents the London Scenic Railway Company, and has supervised the erection of these railways in many parts of the world, states that an accident has never been known to take place thereon. It may be stated in praise of Indian labour—and the structure is of Indian wood—that 250 tons of timber have been put up in nine days, which is a distinctly creditable performance. It may be added also, that although comments have been made on the seeming lightness of the structure, the Railway is being built from plans approved and passed by the London County Council for the scenic railway at the Franco-British Exhibition. A model of the railway gives one a comprehensive idea of the course. The car runs from the ground level down a slight declivity and then meets a steel cable, which a clutch underneath the car grips automatically. By the cable, which is worked by an electric motor of 75 h. p., the car is drawn up to a height of sixty feet, where the clutch is once more automatically released and the journey is commenced between mountain peaks, along mountain ledges. Two tunnels will be encountered on the journey before the passenger reaches the spot from which he started. The mountains have not yet been started upon, but they are to be designed by a special scenic artist and as seventy tons of plaster are to be used in their construction, one surmises that our Bombay Himalayas will be imposing.

Little advance has been made with the work in the Stadium, which is separately enclosed at the Gymkhana end of the ground.

FUNERAL OF MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

The body of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar was brought from Bexhill to London on September 21, for cremation. Large numbers of people assembled in the neighbourhood of Victoria Station, where the special train bringing the coffin and mourners arrived at noon. On the arrival, platform at Victoria were:—The Maharaja of Tikari, Major N. P. Senha (India Office), Mrs. Senha, and the Misses Senha, Capt. Craigi, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Major and Mrs. Bholanaorth, Mrs. F. R. Das, Mrs. R. N. Ray, Mrs. Beverley, Mr. J. Lal, Mr. T. Lal, Lieut. J. L. Sen, and Mr. William Coldstream.

The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, on which were placed the late Maharaja's helmet and sword, was carried to a guncarriage supplied by the BB batty of the Royal Horse Art from St. John's Wood by eight non-commissioned officers of the 2nd batt. Suffolk Regt. and of the 1st batt. Bedfordshire Regt. There were on it two beautiful wreaths —one of lilies, bearing the monogram "C. B." surmounted by a crown, the tribute of Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup, the heir to the "gadi," and the other of orchids from the younger sons. Two open landaus came after laden with wreaths. The chief mourners followed in other carriages, the first of which contained the late Maharaja's eldest son and his three younger sons—Prince Jitendra, Prince Victor, and Prince Hitendra.

Among the other mourners were:—Mr. P. N. Ghosh, Councillor and Revenue Officer at Cooch Behar, Mr. N. C. Sen, the Maharaja's military secretay, the Rev. P. L. Sen, Dr. Sen, Mr. S. C. Sen; Dr. Banerji and Dr. Adamson (physicians to the Maharaja), Mr. G. N Gupta, Mr N. D. Raikut, Mr. Sunandra Sen, Major Senha, Mr. S. Roy, and Mr. E. L. Page and Mr. B. Ghose (private secretaries).

The procession was met at the cross-roads near Golder's Green Station by a military escort supplied by the 3rd batt of the Grenadier Guards and by the 3rd battt of the Coldstream Guards. The Band of the Irish Guards was in attendance. The military escort reversed arms on the arrival of the gun-carriage, and followed it to the Crematorium gates, the band playing Beethovens "Funeral March" and Chopin's "Funeral March" on the way.

A short service, conducted by the Rev. P. L. Sen, missionary of the Church of the New Dispensation (Brahmo-Samaj) was held in the crematorium chapel, where there was a large congregation.

The King was represented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Spencer Ewart, the Secretary of State for India by Mr. H. Peel, private secretary, the India Office by Sir Richmond Ritchie, and the Gaekwar of Baroda by Capt. Rigg. There were also present representatives of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities. Most of the members of the suite and staff were in uniform.

The prayers were translated into English by the Minister, who delivered an address, basing his remarks on the text "God is Love." He said that there were those who spoke of the late Maharaja's courage as a soldier and of his qualities as a ruler and sportsman. They might be worthy of record, and in those aspects he was known to many but there was an aspect in which he was known too more. Of him it was said with truth by those who knew him well that he loved those with whom Providence brought him into human relations.

At the end of the address, Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhuv, the chief mourner, who was wearing the uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps, advanced to the coffin, and touching it with his right hand, said:—"In the name of God, my Almighty Father, I commit these last remains of my beloved father to your care. The immortal will always live, but the mortal dies and 'perishes in the flame. May God keep and bless you in heaven."

The coffin being uncovered, was then drawn into the incinerating chamber, the "Last Post" being sounded, meanwhile by the buglers of the 3rd Grenadier Guards stationed in the forecourt.

The ashes will be sent to India for interment.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Street Decorations.

The scheme for the decoration of the route of the Royal procession through the city on the 2nd December, which has been drawn up by Mr. G. Wittet in consultation with the Committee of the Royal Visit Fund is briefly as follows:—

The lining of the route begins with two Saracenic pillars at the Apollo Bunder, and is continued with posts linked up with floral festoons to an archway in the Saracenic Style, at a spot nearly opposite the Sailors' Home. The lining of the road with posts and festoons begins against the Elphinstone College, and is continued to the University Gardens, where there will be a triumphal arch in the Persian style of architecture, the cost of which will be borne by a special donation from a Parsi gentleman. The line of pillars will be continued to Oriental Buildings, where there will be massive pillars in the Hindu style. The remainder of Hornby Road will be similarly decorated as far as Bhattia Bagh. In the Cruickshank Road, there will be an arch bearing the arms of the Corporation opposite the Municipal Buildings. At the further end of Cruickshank Road decorative pillars will lead to a triumphal arch in the Hindu style at the entrance to the Kalbadevi Road. This arch is erected at the cost of the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha States. The next feature will be a triumphal arch in the Saracenic style at Paidhoni. This being erected at the cost of His Highness the Mir-of-Khairpur. At the junction of Parel Road and Sandhurst Road, there will be a circular arrangement of minaret domed pillars. In the Sandhurst Road, an arch will be erected, illustrative of the Cotton Industry of Bombay. The turn of the procession from Sandhurst Road into Girgaum Road at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge will be marked by handsome pillars in the Hindu style. The route along the Girgaum Road will be left to private decoration. In the open space near the Fitzgerald Lamp there will be a circle of pillars to mark the entrance into the Esplanade Road. The space round the Queen's Statue will be specially decorated, and lines of pillars along the Mayo Road will lead again into the Apollo Bunder Road.

The arches have been designed by Mr. Wittet, and by his Assistant under his supervision. The pillars will be decorated with banners, all of which are being locally manufactured. Suitable schemes have been drawn up for the decoration of all Government and Municipal Buildings, and many private Firms and house-owners have already made their arrangements. The Committee, however, hope that those who have not yet arranged for decorating their buildings will make an effort to do so, as blank spaces in the principal streets will detract from the general effect. As regards Kalbadevi, Pydhoni, and Girgaum, they would repeat the suggestion already made that the decorations should take the form of masses of colours, such as brightly coloured saris, rather than flags only. House-owners are especially reminded that decorations and mottoes reaching from one side of a street to the other side must be approved, before they can suitably be allowed to remain.

The display of fireworks will take place in Back Bay, probably on Saturday evening.

It is hoped that the illuminations will be upon as complete a scale as possible, All Government and Municipal Buildings, and those of other public bodies will be fully lighted, and many private buildings will be suitably illuminated. It is hoped that those having houses or offices on the principal routes who have not yet made any arrangements, will at least illuminate with the patent candle and similar lights, which are cheap, safe, and effective. Preparations have been made for the illumination of Government and Municipal Buildings on all the four nights of Their Majesties's stay in Bombay. Those, however, desirous of illuminating on the four nights should do so more particularly on the Saturday night and again on the Tuesday night when Their Majesties will drive through the streets on their way to the Railway Station.

The children between the ages of 8 and 15 belonging to all recognised schools in Bombay will be accommodated in stands erected by the Royal Visit Fund Committee along the route. As these stands must be kept as low as possible, for purposes of safety, and as the children will number 27,000, it will be necessary to use nearly all the available space on the Museum site and along the Cruickshank, Sandhurst, and Esplanade Roads. A stand will also be erected for the wives and children of soldiers and for military pensioners on the Saluting Battery Plot in Apollo Bunder Road.

The children's celebration will be held on the morning of the 4th December. The Committee have arranged with the Committee of the Old Bombay Exhibition that the celebration should be held in the Exhibition grounds, which will be specially enlarged for the occasion. A special dais will be erected for Their Majesties in front of the Gymkhana Building. The members of the Gymkhana have kindly agreed to allow the Committee the use of the Building for the accommodation of the suite accompanying Their Majesties. The 27,000 children who are expected to be present will be arranged in a semi-circle in front of the Royal Dais. Verses of the National Anthem will be sung successively in English, Guzarathi, Marathi and Urdu by bands of children who are being especially trained. A "Garbi" (rhythmical song and dance) will then be performed by 150 Guzarathi speaking girls. It is hoped that Their Majesties will then drive along the ranks of the children, and though the Exhibition, and that they will able to examine some of the most interesting exhibits in the Old Bombay Exhibition.

In addition to the presentation of a flag, each child will be given a souvenir cup, and a packet of sweets. Immediately after Their Majesties departure from the celebration, it is intended to hold a display of Daylight Fireworks for the benefit of the children. The children will then be allowed to see the Exhibits and to use the side-shows of the Exhibition until they are collected for departure.

It is proposed to give a dinner to the poor of Bombay in celebration of Their Majesties' visit, and of the Coronation Durbar. This will held on the day of the Durbar Ceremony, Tuesday, 12th December. Government have been asked to allow the use of the Oval for this function. It is hoped, if funds allow, to entertain a number not exceeding 25,000. A special fund is being raised for this dinner, and subscriptions for it may be sent either to Mr. D. M. Inglis, of Messrs James Finlay and Co., or to the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund.

Although many Institutions, firms and private individuals have subscribed most liberally to the Royal Visit Fund, others, including several classes of merchants have done so to a very moderate extent. They are reminded that, in addition to bearing the expenses involved in the steps taken, as detailed above, for the celebration of the Royal Visit, it is hoped to raise a sufficiently large sum to commemorate this memorable visit by some lasting work of public utility.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 6.

Shortly afternoon yesterday there was a slight earthquake in Calcutta which was principally felt by the people who reside or work on the second and third floors of the buildings. The shock lasted for about ten to fifteen minutes and was followed by an undulating tremor lasting for a minute. The direction was from south-east to north-west. The shock was also felt in some parts of Eastern Bengal.

DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 6.

The damage done to the Delhi Durbar Railway by the recent storm is being rapidly repaired. The booking of goods traffic on the Durbar Railway will be resumed on the 9th instant, and the Railway opened for passenger traffic on the 10th.

The *C. and M. Gazette* learns that the Lord Bishop of Lahore has received from his medical adviser a certificate to the effect that he is fit to return to duty. Dr. Lefroy is expected to return to his diocese on November 5th.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London Sept. 22.

THE King and Queen, with their younger children, are still in residence at Balmoral, and his Majesty is enjoying excellent sport on the moors. It is uncertain what engagements the King will undertake prior to his departure for India.

The refusal of the two Irish railwaymen to handle timber from a firm which is engaged in a labour dispute has led to a widespread stoppage of work. The position is serious as trade is almost at a standstill and the food supply of Dublin is menaced. The companies are maintaining a firm attitude and have so far ignored the railwaymen's leaders. The Board of Trade have intervened in the hope of bringing about a settlement.

The White Star liner Olympic, which was on her way to New York, via Chambourg, was in collision off Osborne on Wednesday with the cruiser Hawke. There was no loss of life and no one was injured, but both vessels were seriously damaged.

Among the deaths reported during the week were those of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Sir Robert Hart, Mr. Edward Whymper, and Canon Duckworth.

Lieutenant Cammell, of the Army Air Battalion, was killed while making a practice flight at Hendon Aerodrome on Sunday evening.

A lively controversy regarding the proposed boxing match in London between Johnson and Wells is proceeding. The opposition to the match is meeting with widespread and influential support, and a national memorial praying the home Secretary to forbid the contest is being prepared.

Liberal, Labour, and Unionist candidates have been nominated for the vacancy in the representation of Kilmarnock Burghs: Mr. T. W. Russell (Liberal) is opposing a Unionist candidate for North Tyrone.

A party of members of the Eighty Club are spending a fortnight studying the condition of Ireland in view of an early campaign in Britain in favour of Home rule. They have been well received by all parties in Ireland.

Sir Conan Doyle has written a letter to the editor of the "Belfast Evening Telegraph" in which he says that he is in favour of Home rule for Ireland. He points to the success of self-government in South Africa, and adds that he believes the men of the North will sacrifice their race and religious feelings in the conviction that their character and energy will give them a large share in the government of Ireland.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignation of General Baron von Schœnaich, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for War, and has appointed as his successor General von Auffenberg, hitherto Commander of the Sarajevo Army Corps. The new War Minister was born in 1852, entered the Army in 1871, book part in the Bosnian campaign of 1878, and has served in various capacities on the General Staff. The retirement of General Baron von Schœnaich is widely believed to be a result of a serious conflict of opinion between himself and an influential member of the Imperial Family. It is apprehanded in many quarters that his retirement will strengthen the spirit of opposition to all military measures which has recently become noticeable in the Hungarian Parliament.

BULGARIA.

The journal "Dnevnik" announces the approaching betrothal of the Crown Prince Boris to the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Tsar, who was born in November, 1895. An official announcement of the event is shortly expected.

CRETE.

The Porte received a communication from the protecting Powers to the effect that the latter had decided neither to prolong the mandate of M. Zaimis, as High Commissioner of the island, nor to fill the post on his retirement, but they do not consider the present moment favourable for any attempt to arrive at a final settlement of the "status" of Crete. The announcement has been well received, on the whole, both in Athens and Constantinople. The Cretans, too, appear to be satisfied, for they had already abolished the post of High Commissioner themselves.

FRANCE.

The work which the Army has done under the Third Republic was impressively reviewed by M. Kloby, Minister for War, in a speech at Issoudun on Sunday. He said that the effective strength had increased from 426,591 in 1875 to 581,491 in 1910. Some 800,000 reservists belonging to the recently discharged contingents would be available on the first day of mobilization and, together with the standing force would form a perfectly trained and equipped mass of nearly 1,400,000 men. With the 1,700,005 territorial troops France therefore could count upon nearly 4,500,000 combatants 2,800,000 of whom would be fully trained and equipped, while the second line troops would after a few days, become as formidable as the first line. Since 1872 France had spent more than 27 milliards of francs (£1,080,000,000) on her Army. The frontier defences alone had required an average expenditure of £4,000,000 a year for the last 40 years.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education, Dr. Schwartzkopf, has been appointed to succeed Herr von Waldo as Ober-President in Posen. It is believed that the appointment, which has been foreseen for some time, implies a change in policy as well as in person, for it is understood that Dr. Schwartzkopf, with the active approval of Herr von Bethman-Hollweg, favours the introduction of more conciliatory methods.

MOROCCO.

According to a "Temps" message from Sefru, on the morning of the 14th inst. Major Bremond with 1,000 men marched against the enemy, who were trying to take Lieutenant Metzinger's camp by assault. The latter repulsed the enemy with artillery fire, compelling them to pass under the fire of the Bremond column, which routed them with considerable loss. The honours of the day rested with half a squadron of Cavalry commanded by a British instructor named Redman, who operated on the right of the column in very difficult ground. There he found himself attacked by several hundred of the enemy, whom he routed.

PERSIA.

The ex-Shah's Mazandaran force is entirely scattered, the leaders have submitted, and the Turcomans have fled to their own country. The ex-Shah succeeded in escaping from Savadkuh under cover of a heavy fog. Salar-ed-Dowleh, recognizing that the ex-Shah's star is on the wane, now appears, as has been long expected, in his real character as an aspirant to the Throne. He has addressed telegrams in this sense to the Cabinet, whom he styles "My Ministers," and also to the Mejliss.

We understand that Persia has now applied to Messrs Seligman Bros. for a loan of £4,000,000 on the security of second charges on the Customs, the Mint, the Passports, the Crown lands, and the land tax. According to the proposals there will in connexion with the loan be a conversion of the consolidated debt of the Russian Bank—about a million sterling—from a 7 per cent. debt with a heavy sinking fund to a 5 per cent. loan with 1 per cent. sinking fund. The support of both English and Russia is required. So far the proposal has been well received.

PORTUGAL.

The Parliamentary Session has been adjourned until November 15. Among the amendments to the provisional Government's work, which, it is understood, will be submitted when Parliament meets, is one modifying considerably the Decree effecting the separation of Church and State. The authorization of Catholic priests to marry, with pensions for their widows and children, is to be withdrawn, as this permission is regarded as conflicting with Catholic morality. The clergy are also to be allowed to wear their priestly robes in the streets. The Provisional Government, before leaving office, settled the question of the Foreign Churches in Portugal. A special clause had to be introduced for the British Dominican friars and nuns, established in Lisbon, allowing them to remain. This is in direct contradiction to the Law of Separation, and the concession caused a lively discussion in Parliament. The Provisional Government submitted that the concession had to be made as Great Britain is Portugal's ally.

RUSSIA.

The Governor-General has ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Boy and Girl Scout organizations. Some time ago an International conference of the Young Men's Christian Association which had been planned to be held at Helsingfors this autumn was forbidden. The conference has been postponed and will take place next year in Edinburgh.

TURKEY.

The porte recently addressed communication relating to the recent Russo-German Agreement to the German and Russian Governments expressing surprise than an Ottoman railway should have formed the subject of an agreement between the two Governments without reference to the Porte adding that Turkey would consider the agreement non-existent. The German Government replied stating that the agreement chiefly concerned railway in Persia, but the passage referring to the Baghdad Railway was merely an expression of desire the realization of which depended on the Ottoman Government, which was the chief party concerned and naturally would be consulted before any action could be taken.

UNITED STATES.

The president has expressed his readiness to meet one of the Senate's objections to the Arbitration Treaties by giving it the right to confirm the appointments of American members of the Commission of Inquiry which would decide what questions were suitable for arbitration. He announced his conviction that eventually the Board of Arbitrations itself would assume the functions of interpreting the scope of treaties—a development towards which the present plan was a step. It is impossible to say how the Senate, will received this offer of the olive branch. The compromise suggested does not remove what even Mr. Root regards as the necessity of stipulating that the Monroe Doctrine and other "purely governmental policies" must be understood to be nonjusticiable.

LABOUR UNREST.

Irish Railway Strike.

Mr. Albert Fox, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, has issued to the members of the railway workers' unions a suggested scheme of federation. His proposals include:—"That in the event of any movement for improved conditions for all grades being unsuccessful and it is found necessary to press the demands by a withdrawal of labour, the Executive Committees meet jointly to finally decide on a strike." He also proposes that if the scheme is adopted an immediate propaganda should be started for organising railway men, due notice to be given to all non-unionists that they must, before a date to be decided upon, join the respective trade unions for which they are eligible.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the trade unionist employees of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway owing to an alleged breach of the agreement entered into on the occasion of the settlement of the recent strike, and further trouble is feared. The company declined to degrade a few loyal members of the staff who had been promoted to fill the positions of the men on strike. Several signalmen who had joined the strike movement have been transferred to other boxes, where, they allege, the opportunities of earning Sunday pay are not so good.

Active preparations are being made by railwaymen throughout the country, according to the secretary of the Bradford branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the object of making the demand for better conditions effective. A national programme is to be placed before the companies on Nov. 6, and a great demonstration on Dec. 18 is to decide on action if necessary.

Lord Claud Hamilton, M. B., chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, giving evidence before the Railway Commission of Inquiry, strongly condemned recognition of the unions. If the unions obtained control of the railways it would speedily result in the collapse of our national credit and commercial greatness.

An acute stage has been reached in the Irish railway strike. The most important line in the country—the Great Southern and Western—is in a state of serious dislocation, and on September 15, the Dublin employees resolved to declared a general, strike throughout the system. The other railways—the Great Northern and the Midland Great Western —are affected chiefly in Dublin. The effect of the strike is being felt in England, the steamship service between Dublin and Holyhead being interrupted. This strike had small beginnings. It arose out of the refusal by two men on the Great Southern line to handle timber being moved by non-unionists, and the refusal of the directors to allow their employees to decide what traffic they should handle. The strike spread on Sept. 18 to many fresh centres on the three lines affected, and there was considerable dislocation of traffic. The railway companies, with the exception of the Dublin and South-Eastern, are adopting a firm attitude of resistance towards the men's demand to be released from what they regard as "blackleg" labour.

The situation created by the railwaymen's revolt is causing great anxiety in Dublin and other important centres. A Dublin correspondent says it is believed that all the forces of the Crown in Ireland will be available for the protection of the railways and those men who remain on duty. Large bodies of troops have returned and others are hurriedly returning to their barracks from the training grounds, and military dispositions to provide for every emergency have been completed.

The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants met in Dublin on Sept. 19 and passed a resolution threatening the companies that unless they ceased to dismiss or penalise men who refused to do "blackleg" labour and reinstated all the strikers without penalty the Committee would authorise all railwaymen to withdraw their labour. The Committee had previously invited the companies to co-operate with its members in an endeavour to promote a settlement. The cross-Channel services have been maintained, but passengers from London are not booked through to stations in Ireland except at their own risk. The general goods traffic is practically suspended.

The best news from Ireland on Sept. 20 regarding the strike was the announcement that Mr. Mitchell, of the Board of Trade, had arrived in Dublin with the object of promoting a settlement of the dispute. Earlier in the day Mr. Dent, the manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway had declared that his company would not recognised the men's union, but would willingly discuss matters with their own workers. The other companies have also ignored the threatening resolutions passed by the railwaymen's leaders. The position on the railways shows little change.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHEMES.

Government of India Circular.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 6.

Speaking of the Government of India circular enjoining the non-intervention of Government servants in the Hindu and Mahomedan University schemes, the *Tribune* says the actual scope of the circular has been greatly exaggarated as the circular refers to subordinate employees in Government offices. Regarded from a strictly disciplinary point of view the circular may not be open to objection, but it has not been rightly timed. As regards the two Universities, the Mahomedan University is all but complete, and all preliminaries, including the consideration of a constitution by the Government of India, have been finished. As for the Hindu University everything remains to be done.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Mr. Weston Relieved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

The *Bengalee* learns that under instructions from the Government of India, the Government of Bengal have relieved Mr. Weston, the first defendant in the Midnapore Damage Suit, of his duties as District Magistrate of Patna and have placed a senior Deputy Magistrate at Bankipore in temporary charge of the district. Mr. Weston will be transferred to Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

India Office, Sept. 19.

On the recommendation of Government of India the King has approved of the appointment of the following Imperial Service Cadet to be a Sec Lieut in the Native India Land Forces:—Aga Murtaza Sept 1.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Army Headquarters Staff.

Ordnance Branch.

To be Director of Ordnance Store—Lieut-Col L G Watkins, R A Deputy Director-General of Ordnance vice Col A L M Turner, R A Aug 1.

To be Deputy Director-General of Ordnance—Lieut Col H A K Jennings, R A Dupty Director of Ordnance Stores, vice Lieut Col L G Watkins, R A Aug 1.

To be Deputy Director Ordnance Stores—Maj A. P Douglas. R A vice Lieut Col H A K Jennings R A Aug 1.

Medical Branch.

To be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer his Majesty's Forces in India—Maj T A Granger, I M S vice Brev Col H F Cleveland I M S May 22.

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Capt T E Ll Daniell, Seaforth Highlanders, vice Maj H R Blore, K R R C July 9.

Brigade Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj C F Dobbs, 94th Infantry, vice Maj A S Capper, 39th Central India Horse July 6.

To be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Qrmr-General—Maj H A V Cummins, 24th Punjabis, vice Maj C F Dobbs, 94th Infantry July 6.

To be a Brigade Major—Capt T N S M Howard, 1st batt W York Reg, vice Capt F E Ll Daniell, Seaforth Highlanders July 9

Commands and Staff.

Capt I L B Vesey, The Queen's R W Surrey, Reg, to be a Brigade Maj, vice Maj A J B Percival, DSO, The Northumberland Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment Aug 29.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Capt A E W Barman, from 3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, to be Maj dated Sept 2 but not to carry pay or allowances before Sept 20. Lieut A D Sloane to be Capt Aug 5.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Sec Lieut R L Benson to be Lieut Sept 2.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut C E D Dubs is antedated to June 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Super. Capt. G L Popham is restored to the establishment Sept. 1. Capt. J B Riddell to be Adjutant Sept. 1.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut. R H Edmondson resigns his commission Sept. 20. Lieut O R E Milman is seconded for service with the Army Ordnance Department Sept 7.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Sec Lieut D A Hutchison to be Lieut Sept 11.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Reg—Capt and Brev Maj J W V Carroll to be Maj Sept 2.

Devon Regt—Sec Lieut A St J M Kekewich to be Lieut Aug 16.

Suffolk Reg—Lieut H Hannay resigns his commission Sept 20

Prince Albert's Somersetshire L I—Capt O C Mordaunt is seconded for service on the staff Sept 1. Lieut E G L Thurlow to be Capt Sept 1.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut L D'A Fox is seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force Sept 6.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt C G Bramwell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Sept 1. Super Capt A L Mackinon is restored to the establishment Sept 9.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—Super Capt W E Keats is restored to the establishment Sept 9.

South staffordshire Regt Capt J F Loder symonds to be Maj Sept 2.

Welsh Reg—Sec Lieut L M B Salmon to be Lieut Aug 16.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I —Lieut Col and Brev-Col Robert Fanshawe, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-Pay List Sept 18. Maj H R Davies to be Lieut-Col Sept 18.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—Capt F T Bready, D S O, to be Maj July 29.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt Capt P S Rowan to be Adj Sept 20.

York and Lancaster Reg—Capt T W Parkinson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of territorial Infantry Sept 1. Sec Lieut H F A Gordon to be Lieut Aug 16.

Gordon Highlanders.—Capt G S G Graufurd, D S O, to be Maj Aug 10. Lieut S R McClintock to be Capt Aug 10. Sec Lieut C K Latta to be Lieut Aug 10.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Sec Lieut W B Kerr resigns his commission Sept 20.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Sec Lieuts, dated Sept 20:—

Royal Scots Lothian Reg—C G Graves, G A H Patterson.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg—E W Bethell.

Buffs East Kent Reg—E H U Buttanshaw, D A Wilkins.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—G L Hardford, M C Peake.

Lincolnshire Reg—E F O Richards, H W von Pœlinitz, W F G Wiseman. H St G Eagar.

Devon Reg—C C Haynes, A G MacMullen, A H Cope.

Suffolk Reg—D K Forbes, Stephen Bradley, G G Carpenter, O I Wood

East Yorkshire Reg—W P Bewick, C D Sasse.

Leicestershire Reg—W H G Dobs.

Royal Irish Reg—D H Pratt.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own York Reg—L H Marriage, E G C Le Sueour, W AA Chauncy.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—A C Bolton, D G C Critchleyrsalmonson, D S Davidson.

Cheshire Reg—E P Nares, P G Villiers-Stuart.

Royal Welsh Fusilierrs—A E C T Dooner; P C Maltby, R E Hindson, K R Scott, C A E Fitz Roy, E C I Hoskyns, G O de B Chance.

South Wales Borderers—H H Travers, C K Steward

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—D B Foster, J F Evetts.

Gloucestershire Reg—L A W B Lachlan W H Parkinson. J B Smalley C S W Greenland.

Worcestershire Reg—Dennis Chesney, J H Tristram. E B Conybeare, L G Phillips, M A H E Cox.

East Lancashire Reg—W E Doling.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—O P Edgcumbe.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—L E Russell, R O'D Carey.

Border Reg—W O Lay.

Royal Sussex Reg—C C Hawkes.

Hampshire Reg—W D M Trimmer.

Dorset Reg—G E Burdekin, A E Hawkins.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Reg—B V Fulcher.

Welsh Reg—R T B Pope, G P de B Monk, G W Egerton, C H Dundas, A C Whitehorne, R X Whity

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—J N O Rycroft K R Gilroy.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I—H Mockler-Ferryman.

Essex Reg—C C Spooner, R V Read.

Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby Reg—R E C Weigall, C S C Kennedy, I G Macbeen.

Northamptonshire Reg—A D Middleton, O K Parker.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berks Reg—A H Saunders, A A H Hanbury-Sparrow, T V B Dennias, R G B Perkins.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg—J E G Brown.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—A W W Row, H B W Savile T L Mills, C M Harvey, R S Lindsell, A D Gordon.

King's R R C—R V C Bodley.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Reg—H B Rose.

Prince of Wales's North Staffs Reg—H F Patry.

York and Lancaster Reg—W H Cullen C B Baucher.

Durham L I—V A C Yate.

Highland L I—C W S B Hayley.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs. The Duke of Albany's—K A M Anderson N I MacWatt, Jams Muirhead.

Gordon Highlanders—Cyril Cachrane, A D L Stewart.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—R A C Henderson H W L Cameron.

Connaught Rangers—R A de Stacpoole, R B Benison.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Rovar Canadians—C E Gaitskell.

Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—E S B Williams, M G N Stopford, J D Calvert, G F Earle.

West India Reg—J V Kirkland L H Tinney.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Capts to be Majr, dated Aug 17 1911—F S Irvine, M B, F G Richards, E B Knox, M D, John Matthews, P S O'Reilly Aug 17 A M MacLaughlin, M B, J A Hartigan, MB, J F Martin, MB, Edmund McConnell, M B, A H Safford Sept 4 Capt F H Noke retires on ratired pay Sept 20.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev Joshua Brough, M A, Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 1st class Sept 8.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut O R E Milman, R A, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class Sept 7

Memoranda.

Brev Col Robert Fanshawe, D S O, Half-pay List to be Col Sept 18.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut William Morrish, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, is granted the honorary rank of Capt Aug 28.

General Reserve of Officers.

Maj G D M Moore, late Indian Army, to be Maj Sept 20.

Admiralty, 19th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903:—Admiral Charles Grey Robinson, C V O, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 18th September.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Edward Harpur Gamble, C B, to be Admirals. Rear-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K C B, K C V O, now holding the temporary rank of Vic-Admiral, to be Vice-Admiral. Captain William Oswald Story to be Rear-Admiral.

Consequent on the above the following promotions on the Retired List take place from the same date:—Vice-Amirals:— Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot, Walter Hodgson Bevon Graham.

Randolph Frank Olive Foote, C.M.G., to be Admirals. Rear-Admirals:—Hentry Peter Routh M.V.O., Robert Stevenson Dalton Cumming, to be Vice Admirals.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903. Admiral Edward Harpur Gamble, C.B., has this day been placed on the Retired List. Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., to be Admiral. Rear-Admiral James Startin to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Herbert Leopold Heath, M.V.O. to be Rear-Admiral.

Admiralty, 20th September.

Clerk William David Stewart has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24th August.

Admiralty. 21st September.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February 1870:—Lieutenant Anthony William Loveband has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 7th September. In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909:—Lieutenant Reginald Edward Gore has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 20th September.

In accordance with the previous of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904—Chief Gunner William Martin has this day been granted the rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned. Gunner Michael Horrigan has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 22nd September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The date of appointment of Major-General Charles J Blomfield, C B, D S O, as a Division Commander in India is 3rd March, 1911, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 9th May.

Calvalry.

1st Royal Droogons, Lieutenant Robert Houstoun to be Ajutant. Dated 12th September

15th The King's Hussars, Captain Nigel J C Livingstone-Learmonth is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomonry. Dated 3rd September.

Supernumerary Captain Anthony Courage is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd September.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—Thomas G. Anderson. for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 8th August.

Supernumerary Captain George A. M. Docker is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd September.

Second Lieutenant Montagu Martindale Parry-Jones, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University Candidate, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 3rd March, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 23rd September.

The Suffolk Regiment, Corporal Lance Serjeant Charles Francis Bateman Smith, from The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be second Lieutenant. Dated 23rd September.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain Robert F Hawes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st September.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Victor N. Johnson to be Captain. Dated 15th July.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Corporal Robert Herwald Parkinson, from The King's Own Scotish Borderers, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 23rd September.

"The Hampshire Regiment," Captain Noel E. Baxter to be Adjutant. Dated 9th August.

"The Welsh Regiment," Lieutenant Geoffrey M. Evans resigns his commission. Dated 23rd September.

"Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), The name of Major Felix F. Beady, D.S.O., is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 19 September.

"The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment"), Lieutenant Alfred S. Hewitt is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st September.

Lieutenant Alfred S. Hewitt, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 1st September, 1911.

Army Ordnance Department.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Major Charles G Spending is placed on retired pay. Dated 22nd September.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain John B Oldfield to be Commissary of Ordnance. Dated 22nd September.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas J White to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd September.

Conductor Frederick Evans, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 23rd September.

Memoranda.

The date of retirement on retired pay of Colonel Horatio R Mends is 1st April, 1908, and not as stated in the Gazette of 10th April, 1908.

Major Frederick H G Cunliffe, from The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Half-pay List. Dated 22nd September.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

The Bengal-Punjab Cavalry Lines Committee will be reconstituted as follows:—President Lt-Colonel E. H. Cole, 11th Lancers. Members: Lt-Col. H. L. Roberts, M. V. O., 16th Cavalry, Lt-Col. S. B. Grimston, 18th Lancers. Waiting Members: Lt-Col. A. G. Medley, 19th Lancers; Lt-Col. C. A. Luck, 22nd S. B. Cavalry.

On arrival in India the undermentioned officers are posted to the following respective divisions:—

Lt. E. G. Kitcher, R. E., to the 7th (Meerut) Division; Lt. W. M. Fowle, R. E. to the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division; 2nd Lieutenants H. G. Creswell, R. E., to the 8th (Lucknow) Division; J. R. Roberts, R. E., to the 4th (Quetta) Division; F. Branney, R. E., to the 6th (Poona) and H. S. Trevor, R. E., to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.
I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia; Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.
FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.
SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.
DIABETES.—Insipid an Melibes—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Billious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5 8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither brings nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of differen prices fo complaints mentioned above and also for severa other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.
CERTIFICATE
Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.
CERTIFICATE.
To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.
Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends, Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,
8th September, 1909.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in tins everywhere.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

BOER SECRET SERVICE.

An Echo of the War.

IT was at Brandfort in the Orange River State says William Maxwell, in the 'Daily Mail" that I learned something of the Boer secret service during the war. I had taken possession of a room in the hotel—the best room, of course, for I was the first arrival. The manager, who was a German, said to me:—"President Steyn had this room until an hour or two ago. He left hurriedly as the British troops drew near to the town."

Some hours later I strolled into the manager's room and found him seated at a table with a pile of telegrams before him. A glance showed me that they were field messages, and the uneasiness of the German made me suspect that the telegrams were the property of President Steyn. I could not read the "taal" or Dutch dialect, but some of the names on the "flimsies" were familiar—Kruger, Steyn, Joubert, Botha, De Wet, De la Rey. With much difficulty I persuaded the manager to hand over these interesting documents, which my comrade Mr. C. S. Goldman, M.P., hurriedly translated. We learned some astonishing things from them—how De Wet discovered that the waterworks near Bloemfontein were weakly guarded, and how the attack on Sanna's Post was prepared; where certain gold was hidden, and other secrets that might have been useful if we had known them sooner.

President Steyn left these telegrams behind in his flight from Brandfort. And he forgot other and more interesting papers as I discovered after another surprise visit to the German hotel manager's room. When I entered unannounced my host was trying to conceal some sheets of foolscap in a drawer. The papers had an official look, and again with difficulty I induced him to let me examine them. To my amazement and delight I saw that these were the English drafts and corrected copies of the correspondence that passed between President Kruger, President Steyn and Lord Milner before the war. Among them was the original draft of the famous demand for the withdrawal of the British troops. Its tone was infinitely more menacing than in the copy sent to the British Government, for the draft bore many corrections and modifications and had evidently passed through several hands, including those of President Steyn, Mr. Reitz and Dr. Leyds.

GIVEN TO LORD MILNER.

The hotel manager informed me that he intended to send these papers to a German museum, but I had other designs. They did not go to Germany. They went to England with me, and at dinner, on the night before Lord Milner left for South Africa for the last time, Mr. Goldman and I gave him these historical documents bound in vellum inscribed with our names. I have another reminiscence which shows how accident may discover secrets. When our soldiers were approaching the Vaal River, which divides the Orange State from the Tranvaal, a small body of Boer scouts remained among the coal mines on the south bank. Their purpose was to give time for blowing up the central spans of the railway bridge across the river. Riding near one of the colliery offices, I heard a telephone bell, and being sure that there was nobody to answer the call I took upon myself the liberty. The man at the other end of the wire was at first suspicious, but I soon convinced him that I was British and not Boer, whereupon he described minutely the position and strength of the enemy's force and gave directions for the artillery. As soon as I could find a messenger I passed the telephone receiver to an officer who made good use of the informant in the Boer camp. How this wire came to escape destruction with the rest I do not know. Perhaps the mad at the other end could have told me.

CIPHER EXPERT'S BOOK.

These memories have been stirred in me by the title of a book, "Secret Service in South Africa," by Douglas Blackburn, document and cipher expert to the late Transvaal Republic, and, I may add, journalist, and Captain W. Waithmann Caddell, chief repatriation magistrate for the West Rand on the British occupation. The qualifications, set forth on the title page, roused in me lively hopes and expectations. There are many interesting stories in the book, but no revelations of the kind one might reasonably look for under such a title. Especially disappointing are the chapters that deal with the Jameson Raid and the Boer preparations for the war. A good deal of mystery is made about the arming of the Boers and about the artillery.

The man in the street is prone to imagine everything as secret that is not known to himself. But everybody ought to know by this time that the arming of the Boers was no secret to the authorities in the United Kingdom. The numbers of guns and rifles was stated with almost incredible accuracy in the confidantial handbook prepared by the War Office before the despatch of troops to South Africa. The compiler of this book was Colonel Altham, R.A., who was also Press-censor in Ladysmith during the siege. One day I submitted to his censorship an article on the Boer guns in which I made use of this "confidential" information. Colonel Altham was naturally shocked to find a newspaper correspondent in possession of a War Office book numbered and marked "strictly confidential." But I had no difficulty in convincing him that his book was put into circulation after the battle of Talana, and that a copy taken from a dead British officer was given to me by a Boer prisoner. Having satisfied his censorial conscience by inserting that explanation in my article, Colonel Altham permitted me to quote from the handbook in order to show that there never was any mystery about the Boer rifles and artillery.

WELL-INFORMED BESIEGERS.

There were secrets to discover on both sides, and no doubt the Boers had their successes. Sir George White used to complain that the enemy appeared to be in his confidence, so difficult was it to conceal anything from the besiegers of Ladysmith. Some amusing incidents marked attempts to catch the spies. An officer of the Devons invited me one night to accompany him on such a quest. It had been reported that messages passed between the Boer lines and a cottage by lattern signal. We watched the cottage, and saw the "signals" plainly enough, but the interpretation was wanting. We sought it in the cottage to the consternation of its inmate, a Kaffir woman, and I found that the "signals" were caused whenever the woman happened to pass between the window and the light on the table.

In "Secret Service in South Africa" are two chapters that might inspire a score of melodramas and detective stories. They deal with treasure-hunting and illicit diamond buying. Before the amalgamation of the Kimberley mines diamond stealing was an exciting and a profitable industry, and not infrequently a dark tragedy. Natives were the thieves and white men the receivers, and both acquired amazing adroitness in evading justice. Here is a typical story:

"A native at the Kimberley mine found a find stone. He was wearing a battered slouch hat of the Alpine type, with a very pronounced cleft formed by the two sides of the crown. With a piece of fat he stuck the stone to the outside of the crown. . . . The boy submitted himself to the usual search, first throwing his hat on to the ground where it lay with inside exposed. . . . The ordeal was successfully passed. The boy replaced his hat and carried to his quarters a stone that eventually changed hands for £900. The Kaffir received £15."

The Church Army has recently received an anonymous gift of what is now a rarity, a £1 Bank of England note, dateed June 8, 1814.

Official statistics show that the Kaiser is the greatest landowner in Germany. He possesses eighty-three estates, covering in area of approximately 250,000 acres. The revenues from these estates flow into his pockee quite apart from his allowance of nearly 1,000,000l. per annum from the Treasury. The other principal land-owing magnates in Germany are:—Prince Pless, 75 estates, 125,000 acres; Duke of Ujest, 52 estates, 100,000 acres; Duke of Ratibor, 51 estates, 82,000 acres; King of Saxony, 50 estates, 75,000 acres.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere]

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

A slightly the marked depression has developed and lies off the coast of Orissa. The rainfall has spread along the north-east coast of the Peninsula and has been nearly general in north-east India. Wet weather continues in the South of the Peninsula and Burma. Silsagar and Tezpur report one and half inches; Silchar and Berhampore, two; Naraingunj, four; Sambalpur, one and a half; Chaibassa and Ranchi, one; Naya Dumka, three; Belgaum and Calicut, one and a half; Mangalore and Cuddalore, one. The forecast shows an increase of the rainfall in the north-east of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts and in defect in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north. Maximum temperature is normal in the east Punjab and in excess elsewhere; the minimum is normal in the north Punjab and higher than usual over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·34" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at most stations; night temperature is in excess.

—Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and in defect at Indore. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme eastern districts and normal or in excess over the rest of the Division. Maximum temperature is in excess in Berar and at Khandwa, the minimum is above normal in the extreme eastern districts,

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 1·25" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and moderate to heavy rain has again fallen in Malabar. Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few showers have occurred in the south-east Central Provinces and the west United Provinces. Conditions have not yet become settled in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and Mysore; a few showers may occur on the north Madras Coast and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the south-east Central Provinces and possibly south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th October, was 29·856 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.
Bombay, 7th October.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from the 4th inst. Sergeant R A Spence.

2. Owing to the Annual Gymkhana mounted Sports taking place next week there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next, practice for Lloyd Lindsay and jumping will be held on the Maidan as usual under section Commanders.

3. Members are requested to draw their arms accoutrements and saddlery from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 7th October.

230. Strength—The following member having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No 1407 Gunner H C Pitt No 2 Company No 2 Sub-Division.

200. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and accoutrements will be issued daily (Sundays excepted). From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Members are requested to draw their Arms as soon as possible, as the Rifles not issued have to be stored in the Ordnance Department. (No Rifles can be issued to Native Servants).

222. Parade—To-morrow 7th inst—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squad Drill. Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and Slings.

Recruits not in possession of uniform may wear Plain Clothes.

Arms will be issued at 5 p.m. to members who have not already drawn them.

225. Musketry—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Spoon Competition and practice on Sunday, 8th October, 1911. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

226. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the ensuing week—No 1 Company Sergt T W Venn and No 2 Company Sergt O M P Clyne.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 7th October.

841. Detail of Parades.

Monday the 9th instant—"G" Coy will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

All Recruits of the current Season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Uniform.

II—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 10th instant—"A" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 5 p. m.

Wednesday the 11th instant—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II—"D" Coy. Parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

III.—"C" Coy. Parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

IV.—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday the 12th instant—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 15 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

842. Accounts Audit—The Quarterly audit of Accounts will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Tuesday the 10th instant at 10 a.m.

843. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Sunday, the 8th inst "E" Coy.
Saturday, the 14th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 15th inst "D" Coy.
Saturday, the 21st inst.—"A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

A New Pretender.

TEHERAN, Sept. 18 ("Times").—Salar-ed Dowleh, recognising that the ex-Shah's star is on the wane, now appears, as has been long expected here, in his real character as an aspirant to the throne. He has addressed telegrams in this sense to the Cabinet, whom he styles "My Ministers," and also to the Mejliss.

The ex-Shah's personal escape from Savadkuh was due to a heavy fog. He took boat from Gareh Tepe to Gumesh Tepe and carries a dead body with him, said to be that of Shua es Sultaneh. The Government has addressed a Note to Russia pointing out that his escape is now only possible either across the Russian frontier, or in a Russian boat, and that there is danger of his attempting a fresh landing among the Shahsevens at Astra. One hundred and twenty Turcomans, the remnants of Arshad-ed-Dowleh's retreating army, have been destroyed at Shahrud, Eight Persians have been arrested by Russian troops in connection with the wounding of a Russian Cossack during the fighting outside Tabriz. Suja-ed-Dowleh appears to be attempting the investment of that town. Amir Mufakham is now entirely discredited. He treacherously allowed 15,000 tomans in notes to fall into the hands of Salar-ed-Dowleh. He has petitioned the Government to allow him to make a pilgrimage to Meshad.

Sept. 19.—Suja-ed-Dowleh and the Kashgais, who are fighting with the Arabs in Shiraz, have abducted the Deputy Governor. The Government have again dismissed the Governor-General, who refuses to go. No responsible authority appears to exist. An expedition is starting from Teheran against Salar-ed-Dowleh.

Teheran, Sept. 20 (Times).—"There" was an unexpected scene in the Mejliss yesterday, when the contract for the appointment of Mr. New, an official in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, as Director of the Persian Telegraphs came before it. Though the appointment has been approved by the Cabinet, and was ratified by a Parliamentary Commission some time ago, only one member ventured to support it. The House maintained a stony silence, some members even turning their backs on the Speaker. Finally the motion was unanimously rejected, though no speech was made against it.

We "(Times)" understand that Persia has now applied to Messrs. Seligman Bros. for a loan of £4,000,000, on the security of second charges on the Customs, the Mint, the passports, the Crown lands, and the land tax. According to the proposals there will in connection with the loan be a conversion of the consolidated debt of the Russian Bank—about a million sterling—from a seven per cent. debt with a heavy sinking fund to a five per cent. loan with one per cent. sinking fund. The two Legations have been fully informed, and of course the loan operation will not be carried through unless the support of both England and Russia is given. So far, however, the proposal has been well received, and it is believed that the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg is favourable to the conversion scheme.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NEW HAT.

It is a great relief to find a new and quite becoming form of sports cap. The latest is of very sof French felt, which can be obtained in a variety of colours. This is shaped with a round crown and a softly turned-up brim that is edged with black corded ribbon, the whole reminding one of those smart little woollen caps which have been so popular during the winter sports season. The new hat is simply trimmed with two big wool-worked cabuchon buttons, which are placed one above the other to keep the upturned brim in position. The caps are worn well pressed down over the hair, and they are smart and becoming for country wear. Another very fashionable sports hat is of the wideawake kind, fashioned of bright coloured suede and trimmed with a simple cord and tassel made of leather. These hats do literally stand all weathers and just now a very favourite shade is cherry red, which looks very beautiful in suede, as the leather takes on a soft tone of the dye that gives a lovely effect. For those who prefer them, the same hats are to be had in shades of art velveteen, the most becoming colours being deep royal purple and a charming shade of Saxe blue that looks well when worn with a silk sports coat to match.

DRESS AT THE SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, LONDON.

The dresses in "The Mousme." all suggested by Japanese fashions, are very charming, the colours of the silks and the embroideries being in many instances quite beautiful. Miss Cicely Courtneidge as Myo Ko San, first appears in a kimono of pale blue soft silk embroidered in a floral design with silks toning with the dress. The wide sash is of dull blue and gold brocade lined with yellow and bordered with a narrow edging of the same colour. Another kimono worn by Miss Courtneidge is of pale blue silk shot with silver so as to give it quite an opal effect and tied with a sash of silver brocade shot with blue. Above the sash is worn a narrow folded band of pale blue silk finished at one side with long tasselled ends. A blue ribbon twisted in the hair repeats the prevailing note of the costume. One of the most elaborate dresses worn by Miss Courtneidge is a pale blue silk kimono heavily embroidered with trails of wistaria in a shade of pink which verges on mauve. The sleeves are lined with mauve silk, as are the turned-back revers of the kimono, and the same colour is chosen for the sash. In the last scene Miss Courtneidge wears a very striking kimono of white silk lined with pale pink and edged with the same, while the long hanging sleeves are decorated at points with large tassels of pale pink. The costume is finished at the foot with beautiful embroideries worked after a design of pale pink peonies and their foliage, and branches of pink and purple wistaria trail on the shoulders and down the sleeves. A sash of silver brocade makes a very effective finish to the dress.

SIMPLICITY AND GORGEOUSNESS.

As O Hana San Miss Smithson dresses very simply. The kimono she wears in the scene in the Temple is of plain oyster-grey satin tied with a sash of pale chocolate-coloured silk brocaded with silver. On the other hand, Miss Ada Blanche, as Mitsu, wears some of the most gorgeous of all the dresses seen in the play. Her first kimono is of terra-cotta satin edged and lined with bright green silk. The greater part of the dress is quite covered with a mass of embroideries worked in pale pink after a design of wild roses. The sash is of green, gold, and black brocade, lined and edged with green, and this green is repeated in the tassels which weight the long sleeves. Another effective kimono is of green and gold silk, but it is almost hidden beneath a huge mantle of gold brocade patterned with cubes of gold and lined with green and blue, shot silk. This silk also edges the fronts and sleeves, and the effect is most gorgeous. A group of four girls dressed alike in white is also very effective, the kimonos being edged with scarlet, and touches of scarlet being introduced into the grey silk design with which the dress is patterned. This note of scarlet is also repeated in the hair, which is dressed with brilliant scarlet flowers.

When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.
When there is lightness there is digestibility.
Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

PERPLEXING.

I'M glad we don't live in China, said little Oswald. It must be awfully tiresome to have it dark all day and the sun shining at night."

STUNG.

Teacher: Tommy, do you know 'How Doth the Little Busy Bee'?

Tommy: No; I only know he doth it!

ON HIS WAY.

Patient: Say, that isn't the tooth I want pulled."

Dentist: Never mind. I'm coming to that one in a minute.

FOR ONCE IN HIS LIFE.

Mary, said the sick man to his wife, after the doctor had pronounced it a case of smallpox, if any of my creditors call, tell them that I am at last in a condition to give them something.

WANTED OTHERS.

She—I have an instinctive feeling that I can trust you.

He (earnestly)—Ah, my darling, would that some others felt that way!

A MERCIFUL DELIVERANCE.

How does Smith feel about that chauffeur who ran off with his car and his daughter? asked Bafkins.

He's mighty grateful, said Bolter. He says the poor idiot relieved him of two of his most expensive possessions.

COULDN'T HELP IT.

Mary, said a lady rather sharply to her cook, I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night you kept me from sleeping because of the uproarious laughter of one of your woman friends.

Yis, mum, I know, was the apologetic reply, but she couldn't help it. I was a tellin' of how you tried to make a cake one day.

VACANT.

When I married, said Smith, to a party of gentlemen who had been bragging of the successful marriages they had made, I got a fine house.

And I, gentlemen, exclaimed Mrs. Smith, who entered the room just in time to overhear her husband's last remark, I got a flat, the top storey of which has always remained vacant.

VERY UNFORTUNATE.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Smiley were giving their annual party, and Mr. Smiley was making his usual speech.

For forty years have my good wife and I travelled hand-in-hand down life's thorny path, he said. In all those years not one single harsh, hasty, unkind word has passed our lips. Isn't that true, mother?

Mother had quietly fallen asleep on the soft, and as he laid his hand caressingly on her shoulder she snorted defiantly, and said, sharply—

Get up yourself and light the fire, Sam, I lit it last, and I'll see you far enough before I'll do it this morning, you—— Oh, oh, I—I—why, I must have dropped off to sleep!

And I think you'd better have stayed asleep, Lily, hissed Samuel into her ear.

WHY HE LOST HIS BEARD.

Those men who wear flowing beards may like to receive the warning concealed in the following story:—

I scarcely knew your father to-day, said a district visitor to a little girl. He's shaved his beard off again. That's three times since a year ago.

It ain't father done it, explained the little girl. Father likes his beard on. But muvver's stuffin the sofa.

WASHED ASHORE.

A visitor in a village on the east coast of England caused a commotion by saying that the bodies of three children had been washed ashore. His statement was doubted, and there was much enquiry as to its truth. The visitor was cornered, but emerged with this modification—I tell you they were. They were washed ashore by their mother. You don't suppose she would take 'em out into the middle of the ocean to wash 'em do you?

NEVER HIS LUCK.

Aha! And he laughed fiendishly as be read from the morning paper:—The burglar shot at the man, whose life was saved by the bullet striking against a button of his clothes!

Well, snapped his wife; what of that?

What of that? said he, as he felt his collar going up steadily to the nape of his neck. Oh, nothing, except that the button must have been on!

NO AFFAIR OF HIS.

He had been calling on her twice a week for six months, but had not proposed. He was a wise young man and didn't think it necessary.

Ethel, he said, as they were taking a stroll one evening, I—er—am going to ask you an important question.

Oh, George! she exclaimed, this is so sudden. Why I—

What I want to ask is this, he interrupted. What date have you and your mother decided upon for our wedding?

POWER OF PETROLEUM.

Thump! Thump! went the motor car as it stood outside a railway-station. A crowd of rustics stood round, gaping at the chauffeur and passing remarks that made him smile.

Say, mister, said one at last, what power drives the car along at such a speed?

Petroleum, my man, he replied.

Hear that, Mick? said the enquirer to his friend, who had just appeared on the scene. Petroleum shoves her along.

Ugh! was the reply; that ain't nothing new. Petroleum shoved our Mary Anne through the back door, an' sent her flying, slap bang, agin the barn, she had been tryin' to light the fire with it.

NO OBJECTIONS NOW.

But why—why, demanded the poor but honest suitor, does your father object to me?

Because, explained the proud heiress to the ancient estates and still more ancient name, papa says that the De Narewerks have always been gentlemen of leisure, while you have to work for a living.

That's all right, said the humble suitor, and sighed in relief. You tell him I've no intention of working after we're married!

HOW APPROPRIATE.

They sat at the edge of the wood, gazing dreamily at the reapers toiling in the sunny fields, at the scarlet poppies that glowed among the golden grain, and at each other.

Darling, he cried, I swear by this great tree, whose spreading branches shade us from the heat, by this noble tree I swear that I have never loved before.

The girl smiled faintly.

You always say such appropriate things, George, she murmured. This is a chesnut trees!

THE AEROPLANE AGE.

Maud Muller, one bright day in June—'twas either morn or afternoon—stood dreaming by the garden gate and silently bemoaned her fate.

A swell came flying down the hill and, spying Maud, he stopped him still.

Wilt have a drive in my machine? he queried of this rustic queen. My car is new, the roads are prime; we will be back by dinner-time.

I'm sorry, Bert, the maid replied, but I can't join you on this ride. These motors are so slow, you see; there's naught but aeroplanes for me, and Tommy Dart will soon be here—we're going to Mars and back, my dear.

The swell crept slowly down the lane and well reviled the aeroplane. Alas! Alack! My eyes! said he, this age is much too swift for me.

THE EXPRESSION WAS CATCHING.

These fellows here, said the manager of the asylum as he conducted his visitor through the building, were disappointed in love.

Poor creatures! exclaimed the sympathetic visitor.

And these, said the manager, opening the door of another ward, were not disappointed. They married.

The visitor shuddered and shook his head, and they walked along the corridor in sad and understanding silence. As they went by an open door the visitor caught sight of a middle-aged woman sewing.

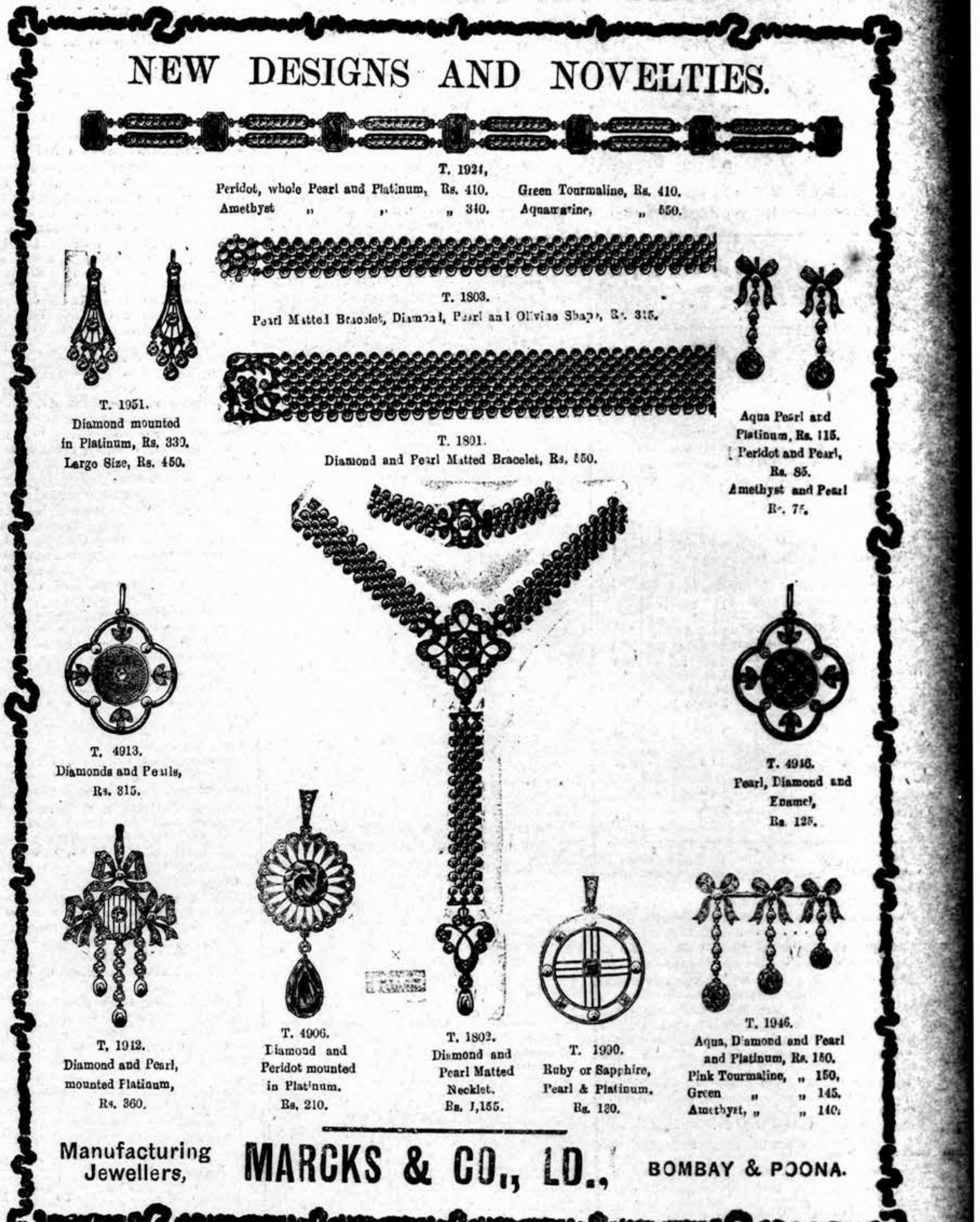
Heavens! he cried, what suffering is depicted on that poor lady's face! Tell me, who is she?

She? roared the manager. Why, that's our private sitting room and she's my wife.

STILL THERE.

A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. Yes, said a gentleman to whom it was mentioned, it was a good sermon, but he stole it. This was told to the preacher; he resented it and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said:—

I am not very apt to retract my words, said the aggressor, but in this instance I will. I said you had stolen the sermon; I find I was wrong, for on returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it still there.



NEW DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES.

T. 1921, Peridot, whole Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 410. Green Tourmaline, Rs. 410.
Amethyst „ „ „ 340. Aquamarine, „ 550.

T. 1803. Pearl Matted Bracelet, Diamond, Pearl and Olivine Shape, Rs. 315.

T. 1951. Diamond mounted in Platinum, Rs. 330. Large Size, Rs. 450.

T. 1801. Diamond and Pearl Matted Bracelet, Rs. 550.

Aqua Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 115. Peridot and Pearl, Rs. 85. Amethyst and Pearl Rs. 77.

T. 4913. Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 215.

T. 4945. Pearl, Diamond and Enamel, Rs. 125.

T. 1912. Diamond and Pearl, mounted Platinum, Rs. 360.

T. 4906. Diamond and Peridot mounted in Platinum, Rs. 210.

T. 1802. Diamond and Pearl Matted Necklet, Rs. 1,155.

T. 1990. Ruby or Sapphire, Pearl & Platinum, Rs. 120.

T. 1946. Aqua, Diamond and Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 180.
Pink Tourmaline, „ 150,
Green „ „ 145.
Amethyst, „ „ 140.

Manufacturing Jewellers, MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
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KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

AFTER ILLNESS
'VANA' TONIC WINE
(Trade Mark)
HASTENS RECOVERY
Recovery of appetite
Recovery of digestive power
Recovery of a healthy supply of vitalising blood
Recovery of mental and physical force
Recovery of buoyancy of spirits
RAPID AND CERTAIN
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KESHRANJAN OIL
THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.
This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.
Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—is a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. L (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS
Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
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Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 822, LIVERPOOL
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Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, [illegible], etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
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"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 5.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-8	1-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	94		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	92 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	63 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	52 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25,19 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20-50 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. 21st Sept	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 7-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £125,000.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£39,100,000	Dec.	£2,500,000
Public Deposits	...£11,800,000	Dec.	£ 9,0,000
Other Deposits	...£42,900,000	Dec.	£ 8,0,000
Government Securities	£15 600,000	Inc.	£ 1,5 0,000
Other Securities	...£28,400,000	Dec.	£ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,900,000	Dec.	£ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales	... 14,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 ,,
Imports	... 9,000 ,,
Mid Americans	... 5·73+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-4 + 1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·37	5·36	5·37	5·39	5·42
+06	+03	+04	+03	+04
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·44	5·46	5·48	5·48	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New York Official noon call Dec. 10-05 March 10-06

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·97 March 10-17

Jaffe' & Sons' White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-5 p.p.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 68,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	... .
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000
Exports to Continent	... 29,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·10—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·99—09
Futures—Month of March 9·87—11
Advanced on commission house liquidation and declined on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10 unchgd
Futures month of Dec.	... 9·85—17
Futures month of March	... 10-05—17
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

Additional Cotton Quotations: unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. ...Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... No sellers.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... No sellers.
Jan.-Feb.—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35—1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov—Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... .
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 55 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...74 2-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 14 3-8 +1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 6 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £ 54 15-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10·3 Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 20-6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Fair demand at higher prices.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...19 6—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...November.
Tone—Firm and dearer. Bad reports of German crop.
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...23 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments March-Aug.
Tone—Firm without activity.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Aug.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—18-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Aug.-Nov.—16-6—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Aug.-Nov.—16 6—Value.
July-Oct—1912—15-6—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Aug.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [6th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Bullions	2,47,600	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bullions...	76,800	do	Eastern Bank
5 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do	National Bank
Sovereigns...	56,250	do	do
1 Box Bullions..	76,800	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	38,232
B B and C I Railway ...	38	45,483

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai ,,	...176
Japan ,,	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

Ready...	Rs. 94 15 0
Forward	,, 94 11 0

BULLION:—We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,, 61 9 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,, 61 9 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,, 61 11 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	8,71,000	......
Other Deposits............	......	9,41,000
Sundries	......	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	14,09,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	21,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	......	11,46,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	21,76,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,78,000	......
Bullion	......	10,000
Balance with other Banks.	......	2,12,000
Sundries............	29,000	......
Cash	14,90,000	......

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 39.20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 15 4-1-16d and 20.80 lakhs in T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday, was 65 lakhs and for the next week 60 lakhs are again offered. During the week, there were extra allotments of Bills on Madras for 4,70,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 29th to 30th Sept ...	1,380	968	+ 412
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Sept.	2,496,412	3,190,036	—693,624
Shipments from 29th to 30th Sept Europe ...	5,521	8,667	— 3,143
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total...	5,521	8,667	— 3,146
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 30th Sept. Europe ...	940,293	1,128,596	—188,303
China ...	15,010	98,167	— 83,157
Japan ...	603,149	847,862	—244,713
Coast Ports ...	32,592	39,726	— 7,134
Total...	1,591,044	2,114,351	—523,307
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ..	327	13,106	—12,779
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	200	Nil.	+ 200

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—17,927 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th Sept. 1911—8,573 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	......	......	......
Central India...	4	4	......
Barsee and Nagur	200	200	......
Berar ...	107	107	3
Central Provinces ...	195	195	204
Total Oomras ...	506	506	207
Dholleras ...	200	200	437
Broach ...	......	......	......
Compta and Dharwar.	908	908	1,410
Westerns ...	135	135	119
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	7	157	295
Bengals (Rajputana)...	11	1	151
Sind ...	95	95	......
Persian ...	73	73	9
American ...	......	......	......
Egyptian ...	......	......	......
Other sorts ...	1,710	1,710	......
Total ...	3,785	3,785	2,628

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

During the week the Home markets have shown no signs of improvement and the offering from the South continues on a large scale which is the real cause of depression. Shippers get no offers from home and consequently they sell locally as prices here are ruling much higher than Home prices. Until prices decline here considerably or Americans improve a good deal, no bona fide business can be looked for with the consuming countries.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York— Futures Dec. ...	10·37	9·99	—38
,, Mar. ...	......	9·97	......
Spot ...	10·45	10·10	—35
New Orleans— Futures Dec. ...	10·32	9·85	—47
,, Mar. ...	......	10·05	......
Spot ...	10 9-16	10	—9-16
Liverpool— Futures Oct.-Nov...	5·57	5·39	—18
,, Jan.-Feb. ...	5·55	5·39	—16
Spot ...	6·11	5·73	—38

During the week Exporters have sold and Local mills have bought forward contracts. Beyond this there is nothing of importance to report. Ready cotton is steadily changing hands-mills being the only buyers.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 283	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	,, 283	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	,, 231	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,, 271	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,, 274	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,, 264	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,, 277	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 272	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,, 268	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,, 253	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	9,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·30	5·27	5·28	5·30	
—09	—09	—09	—09	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·33	5·35	5·37	5·39	5·39
—09	—09	—09	—09	—09

FREIGHTS.

We quote.—

This market has been very quiet not to say dull during the past week and beyond a fair line by Ellerman and Anchor line for Marseilles Liverpool, there is very little business to report. Rates are very firm.

October
Antwerp 1,500 tons seeds at 15.
November.
500 tons seeds at 14 and 14-3
Dunkirk.—Small lots at 16-3
Oct. Nov.
Hull.—13 cwt. 13 cwt.
14 13-9.
Jan-Feb.—300 400 tons light seeds at 13-9.
Marseilles and Liverpool.—Jan to May 5,000 tons S W C at 14-6 and 15.
Ellerman about 2,000 tons S W C at 14-6 and 15.
Market closes quiet; tonnage is in good demand and rates are well maintained.

	"Beekbergen" or 13 cwts	October ready steamer seeds	cotton
Antwerp	14-6	15-6	16
			October
Hull	14-6	...	...
		T Skra	or October.
Hamburg	15-6	17	17
Dunkirk	15-6	17	17

November to June.
Antwerp or Hull 13 cwts 14
Dunkirk Hamburg 14-6
Antwerp seeds cotton.
14-6 15.

Fixture.—S.s. "Appledore" for Oct. at 20-9 Antwerp—Hull.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet.

There is no enquiry from Europe at present prices. Roads will now be open and arrivals are likely to increase up-country and rates are likely to decline local mills are the only buyers on moderate lines.

RAPESEED:—

The renewal of enquiry from home has put up the market. Stocks are very limited and are likely to exhaust soon. Prospects for new crop are encouraging on the Punjab, but on the contrary Gujrat is still suffering for want of moisture.

LINSEED:—

The tone of the market is easier in sympathy with home advices. Shipments continue on a large scale, but prices show no improvement as good were already covered by shippers' stocks are very small and a least enquiry will put up the market. New crop accounts continue favourable.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the weeks ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	5,165 bales
Wheat	85,074 cwts.
Linseed	6,709 ,,
Rapeseed	7,350 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,593 ,,
Poppyseed	5,892 ,,
Groundnuts...	6,412 ,,
Castorseed	34,409 ,,
Rice	24,303 ,,
Myrabollams	795 ,,
Cottonseed	38,5·6 ,,
Mowraseed	7,867 ,,
Gram	18,737 ,,
Joowar	39,011 ,,
Maize	2,064 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—Market quiet. Prices easier, with a declining tendency.

WHITE GOODS.—Demand is very slack.

PRINTS DYED.—Market is quiet. There is some demand this week. Buyers do not care for forward business, as they have no confidence in the present high level of prices, with cotton as low as 5 1-2s for future.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market remains in the same dull state.

R. PLAINS AND DHOTIES.—Home market steady. Prices unchanged.

Bombay Market quiet. Demand increased.

METAL.

COPPER AND Y. METAL.—There is no change to report this week. Prices are slightly easier.

PETROLEUM.

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	,,	6 0 2
White Rose B and..150°	American	,,	5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	,,	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	,,	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	,,	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°			per 2 tins ,, 3 13 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			,, 3 13 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			,, 3 3 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°			,, 3 13 0

Market strong and advancing.

The Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is strong and advancing and prices of mill shares have advanced a good deal during the week owing to prices of cotton having come down, and reported sales of yarn at a good price. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,765; Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 67; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 51; Bombay 'Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-4; Bank of Burmas have been put through at Rs. 130 Eastern Bank shares have advanced to Rs. 80.; Press shares are steady. Mofussils at Rs. 845; New Berars at Rs. 550 and Indian Press shares at Rs. 142 1-2. In miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmas have advanced to Rs. 565; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 292 1-2 C. D., and preference shares are also at Rs. 292 1-2 C. D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 148 1-2. and preference shares at Rs. 172 1-2; Treachers at Rs. 510; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares at Rs. 745; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares are at Rs. 69; Preference shares at Rs. 168 and deferred shares at Rs. 117. The Tata Hydro-Electric PowerSupply Co., Ld., Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 257 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 227 1-2. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 100 Shivrajpurs are weak at Rs. 16 3-4; Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 30 1-2; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 20 In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advanced have improved to Rs. 565; Bombay United to Rs. 315; Central Indias have jumped up to Rs. 1,840; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,165; Crescents to Rs. 73 3-4; Davids after touching Rs. 380, have closed at Rs. 377 1-2. Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 180; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 240; Framjee Petits to Rs. 1,245; Finlay Mills to Rs. 280 X. D. Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 112 1-2; Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 162 1-2; Khattare Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 810; Kohinoors to Rs. 680; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,385; Maneckjee Petits to Rs. 2,545; Morarjee Goculdas to Rs. 2,750; New Great Eastern have advanced to Rs. 185, at which rate a good lot has been but through New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 770 X. D. Phœnix have improved to Rs. 95; Standars to Rs. 960; Sun Mill shares to Rs. 95; Swan Mill shares to Rs. 190: Swadeshies to Rs. 1,150; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares to Rs. 490. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are steady at Rs. 647 1-2. New share are quiet at Rs. 615. Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 126; Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 133. Tapti Valley Railway shares are steady at Rs. 497 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 125; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 33 1-2, and Guzerat Railway shares are steady at Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

WEATHER VANES AND FINIALS.

Revival of Roof Ornaments.

IT would seem as if the human brain in its efforts to comply with the incessant demand for something new were constantly obliged to find refuge in the forgotten past and to bring to light some bygone fashion in lieu of fresh creations. Never has there been such a period for revivals and reproductions as the present, never has there been such unaffected appreciation of the merits of old designs of all descriptions. Happily the movement does not stop short with the appreciation; new ideas are springing from the antique in response to modern requirements, and modern work, while benefiting from the old, is slowly but surely evolving its own style, its own genius.

An interesting effort is now being made among architects and builders generally to revive the mediaeval fashion of the ornamental weather-vanes and finials that formed such a distinctive feature of both the ecclesiastical and the domestic architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The finials (which were intended to serve no other purpose than the purely decorative one of adorning the roof) had their origin in France, and many early Gothic specimens are still to be seen in the old cities of Central France. The culminating point of a church was often embellished with a lead statue wrought from repousse sheet-metal; sometimes this would take the form of an angel with great outspread wings: these wings would revolve with the wind, and the addition of the four cardinal points also in metal would transform the finial into a vane.

At Rouen over the Lady Chapel there is a finial in the form of the Virgin and Child; the statue of St. George on horseback, spearing the dragon, which formerly surmounted the main apse, has now, unfortunately, disappeared.

SOME ORIGINAL VANES.

With the Renaissance, the designs both of vanes and finials grew more and more elaborate and fantastic: allegory and myth played their respective parts in their designs, and we find such devices as Cupids shooting arrows, suns, moons, and stars, groups of huntsmen and men-at-arms, heraldic badges, and so on. The use of flags for finials was only allowed in due heraldic precedence a knight being permitted to fly a pennon, and the number of such emblems being furher restricted by very stringent rules. Of these flags only a few remain in England a fine example in gilt is still to be seen on Wells Cathedral; but, unfortunately, we possess no specimens of those serried rows of cresting that must have looked so well along the ridges of the early Renaissance buildings.

A modern weather-vane of excellent design was presented some time ago to a country golf club. It represents a famous golfer about to despatch his ball; facing him is a spirited figure of a caddy carrying his clubs. The group is wrought in iron, the cardinal points below it are of burnished copper, and show up distinctly against the sky. The figures are so cleverly executed that, although when viewed closely they appear to be out of proportion, when placed in their proper position above the house they give an entirely harmonious effect. The Handsworth Golf Club has acquired a somewhat similar vane, ornamented with one figure only, this represents one of the members, with club lifted high in the air after driving his ball. As the vane swerves in the wind, this vigorous figure makes an extraordinarily fine effect; it has all the appearance of actual motion, and is particularly arresting to the eye. It is astonishing to learn that the cost of a well-executed vane of this description need not exceed the moderate sum of £5. To have the vane gilt with the best English gold-leaf costs about an extra 15s.

That these designs for vanes may be adapted to almost any type of building goes without saying: a large boarding school in the north of England has recently commissioned a particularly delightful vane, at one end of which the figure of the schoolmaster, with one hand resting on a pedestal-globe, stands with the other outstretched towards two small children stationed at the other end of the platform. The effect is somehow reminiscent of the old-fashioned silhouette portraits of the days of our grandparents; we only get the mere outline, but in some queer way this is able to produce expression and a sense of character.

No less successful is a vane which has been designed for display above a certain popular racing club. Its subject is a jockey riding at full speed. Like the other vanes I have mentioned, it is cut out of plain sheet iron in the flat, but against the background of the sky no amount of elaboration or of raised surfaces could have produced a more vigorous impression. In the case of this vane, the cardinal points are affixed to an ornamental arrangement of twisted metal bars, which impart an added air of solidity to the whole.

ANTIQUE MODELS.

Many of the vanes now being introduced keep much more closely to the old models than those just quoted. Several different designs are of sailing ships, full-rigged, with sails inflated. Carried out in copper these have a magnificent effect in the sunshine, and as they circle with the breeze the vessel seems indeed to be riding on the wind. They remind one of some Viking ship with its flags flying and seem almost more appropriate to their purpose than any other design. It is entirely optional whether they be used as whether-vanes, with the addition of cardinal points, or as purely ornamental finials on some projecting point of the roof; in the latter event they should be stationary rather than revolving.

For those who wish to study expense, it is, of course, possible to have extremely simple finials of hammered iron of quaint designs without the addition of animals or figures; these can be obtained at prices ranging from £2 to £3, according to the workmanship. They are a distinct improvement to the outside of the house and well justify the outlay.

For three years flagship to the Channel Fleet the battleship "Royal Sovereign," after twenty years' service, has been paid off at Devonport to be sold.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1765
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1665
Bank of Madras............	500	500	12 ,,	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	130
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	109
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld....	50	10	5 ,,	10½
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.—	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank............	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

I'ck Ashdown & Co.......	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 ,,	17
Bamankua	10	10	...	5½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	570
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .... O.	£10	£10	Nil.	148
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	865
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	295
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour............	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.........	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ ,,	162
Karao Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	265
Oriental Mining............	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	34
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	745
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95 xd.
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	68½
D.	30	30	...	118
P.	150	130	...	168
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	228
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City............	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley.........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	285
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	815
New Berar...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	565
Alliance	1000	1000	...	60
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	195
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co....	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	315
Century	100	100	3	206
Central India.........	500	500	70	1845
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1165
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	450
Crescent............	100	100	4	72½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	820
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	378½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	185
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	185
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	240
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1247½
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	280x.d.
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	455x.d.
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	300
Hyderabad............	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	112½
Indian Mfg............	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	245
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	260
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	150
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	45	810
Kohinoor	500	500	15	677½
Leopold	100	100	...	69
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1385
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2300
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2540
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2750
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100½
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	185
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	765
Phœnix	100	100	6	92½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	750
Sassoon Silk............	500	500	yr. 35	540
Sholapur............	1000	1000	125	4350
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	125
Standard Mills	500	500	25	962½
Sun	250	250	nil	95
Swan	250	250	10	190
Swadesh	500	500	25	1155
Textile............	500	500	20	840
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	490
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	627½
Western India	1000	1000	25	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	647½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 ,,	126
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100		132
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100		180
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ ,,	497½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	125
Central Provinces	25		4 ,,	33
Guzrat Railway	25		4 ,,	30

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 16th September.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs. for week ending 16th Sept. 1911......				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1087600	10161484	11249084
A.-D.-C. By......	125·66	35900	340217	376117
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2800	21051	23851
Total...	2957·29	1126300	10522752	11649052
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 16th Sept. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1002585	9298178	10300766
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	26891	300669	327560
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	1873	19990	21863
Total	2949·88	1031349	9618837	10650186
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. Incg. I. M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 85015	+863306	+948321
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 9009	+ 39548	+ 48557
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 927	+ 1031	+ 1988

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,99,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	287	496	8	791
For previous 11 weeks of half year	17,07,000	24,57,000	44,500	42,08,500
Total for 12 weeks	18,52,000	27,07,000	48,500	46,07,500
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,843	2,42,400	3,600	3,88,843
Per mile of Ry...	283	481	7	771
Total to corresponding date...	17,91,573	23,36,879	48,866	41,77,318

Increase for the week ....Rs. 10,157
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,30,182

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,68,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,35,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	95	146	4	245
For previous 11 weeks of half year	24,62,000	26,42,000	77,800	51,21,800
Total for 12 week	25,70,000	29,02,000	84,800	55,56,800
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,97,589	2,18,057	8,470	4,24,116
Per mile of Ry..	111	123	5	239
Total to corresponding date...	26,67,356	24,73,737	83,170	52,29,263

Increase for the week ....Rs. 10,884
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,27,537

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd September on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 210	Rs.	Rs. 710
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	12	......	41
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	4,750	2,430	......	7,180
Total for 12 weeks	5,250	2,640	......	7,890
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	545	525	14	1,084
Per mile of Ry..	32	30	1	63
Total to corresponding date..	6,421	4,802	74	11,297

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 374
Do to date ....Rs. 3,407

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd Sept. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 37,000	Rs.	Rs. 51,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	41	100	......	150
For previous 11 weeks of half year	1,38,000	2,60,700	......	3,98,700
Total for 12 weeks	1,52,000	2,97,700	......	4,49,700
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,850	11,292	......	32,142
Per mile of Ry..	62	23	......	95
Total to corresponding date...	2,06,158	1,14,782	1,079	3,21,939

Increase for the week ....Rs. 18,858
Do. to date......................Rs. 1,27,731

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended 23rd September on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 33,000	Rs.	Rs 39,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	234	......	276
For previous 11 weeks of half year	78,000	2,65,570	......	3,43,570
Total for 12 weeks	84,000	2,98,570	......	3,83,570
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,900	22,000	......	28,900
Per mile of Ry..	49	156	......	205
Total to corresponding date	89,580	2,45,233	1,243	3,36,056

Increase for the week ....Rs. 10,100
Do. to date ....Rs. 46,514

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1121-10 Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and another Crawford B and Co
1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N
33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abduljali and another S B Mehta.
34-11 J R Patell and Co Noorbai widow and another vs Khalizabai widow. Ardeshir H D and Co.
98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.
127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Eusufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.
326-11 Jehangir G and B Ruttonboy widow and others vs Nanabai Alibai and others Thakurdas and Co Jehangir G and B.
392-11 Smitham B and Co Meeya Ahmed Oosman and others vs Chaturanand Shivcharan and another Dadachand and P
461-11 Jamshedji R and D Manibai widow vs Chandulal Dabookram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.
51-11 Raghavaya B and N Keshowlal Chottalal vs Velji Kanji and another Madhowji K and C Mirza M and M.
313-11 Manchersha D and V Nusserwanji Cowasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.
381-11 Manchersha and N Harkissondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.
351-11 Judah and S Veerji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Laxman Powar In person.
424-11 Nadirsha and D Tricumdas Doongersey Ardeshir H D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
For further Directions and Costs on Special Commissioners Report.

599-07 Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damaji Maroba and another Shamroo M and H

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

298-10 Kanga vs Tarachand Murlidhar vs Ballabhdas Bagri and others Bicknell M and R
307-11 Subnis and G (for pauper Sakinabai vs Abdul Khadir Sullemanji Thakurdas and Co.
322-11 Shamrao M and H Manickchand Kapurchand vs Bahibai Mulchand Thakurdas and Co.
362-11 Bhaishankar K and G Bhaishankar Nanabai and others vs Goculdas Bhamoo and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
367-11 Little and Co Solomon Ab-oody Menashy Meer vs Elias Ishak Hayim Jamshed R and D
333-11 Mulla and M Nazerally Mahomed Raisey vs Moola Ibrahimji Rajbhoy Pestonji R K and Co
349-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Framji Jamshedji Kukaria vs Sorabji Jamshedji Kukara and others S B Mehta Little and Co
354-11 G H Dalal Goculdas Khimji vs Khanderao L and Mehta Manchersha and N.
360-11 Jehangir M and S Chimabai widow vs Dhulla Kuppa and others Mehta and D Jamshedji R and D
291-11 Mirza M and M Umedhbai Ramdas vs Balkrishna Raghunath Shringarpuri and others Chitnis M and K
311-11 S A Gandhi (for pauper) Bai Laxmi widow vs Hurjiwan Natha and others Motichand and D
838-10 Matubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Vinayek Balkrishna Shamshett and others Captain and V Jehangir G and B
373-11 Captain and V Prithirag Bhagwandas vs Maneckhlal Nanalal Daphtary F and D

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)
For Dismissal.

40-11 Crawford B and Co Salegram Gamaranie vs The G I P Ry. Co. Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

477-09 Mirza Mohi Kapilram Hardevram Nanabhai and others vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co.
400-11 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Josub Haji Adam Nurani vs Haji Adam Haji Usman Nurani Tyabji D and Co
335-11 Mulji and K Tricumdas Heerji and another vs Gopaldas Thackersey Manickhlal and T.
850 05 Kajhavaya B and W Jagannath Nilkanth vs Rajaram Madhavram and others Kanga and S
122-10 Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Kayarei vs Rustomji Byramji Syabai Craigie B and Co.
184-11 Jehanjiri M and S Eulockchand Hookamchand vs Kasiram Javantram Mulla and M
395-11 C P D'Cunha Gulabchand Rhagwariji vs William Clarke and others Jehangir M S Kanga and S.
433-11 Judah and S Kanji Keshavji vs Jamnabhai Widow Manchersha and N.
440-11 Pestonji R K and another Bamanshaw Nowroji rente vs Dosabai Temulji Kapadia and others Daphtary F and D.
445-11 Wadia G and Co Gaddum and Co vs Hirachand Vaulchand Edgelow G W and Co.
273-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Hirjiboy Bhugwagar and another vs Nowroji Dhanjibhoy Bhaji Wagar. In person.
462-11 D G Mantri Damodar Balwant Date and others vs Moreshwar Jagannath date and others D J Mantri Chitnis M and K Shamrao M and H.
479-11 Bhaishankar K and G Deevan Bahadur Kasturchand Aburchand vs Hirji Jetha and Co and another Metubhai J M. Tyabji D and Co.
486-11 Mulji and K Mahomedmedhi Faja yharia Topan vs Sakinabai Thakurdas and Co.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Sept. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr S B Hignell, B Cov
Mr J C Kempster, B
Mr M E Couchman, M Cov
Mr D G Hatchell, M
Lieut-Col B F Sorsbie, R E
Major G P T Groube, I M S
Major J S Corlett, 15 Lrs
Capt W G A Brett, 76 Punj
Major R E T Money-Shewan, R E
Capt C G Risley, 18 K E O Lrs
Capt H D Watson, 25 Punj
Capt B Turnbull, 23 Sikh Prs
Lieut L M Peet, 6 Jats
Lieut E C Withers, R I M
Sub-Lieut C G Hallett, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J W F Rait, I M S, B, 4 mo
Capt N S Wells, I M S, B, 1 mo M C
Capt J W McCay, I M S, B, 1 mo M C
Lieut F J M King, R E, B, 3 mo M C
Mr M W Fox-Strangways, C S I, B Cov, 3 mo
Mr H F Forbes, B Cov, 4 mo 25 days
Mr B P Standen, C I E, B Cov, 10 days
Mr H A Casson, B Cov, 4 mo
Mr A J Oliver, B, 14 days
Mr H T A Blong, B, 3 mo M C
Mr P T R Kellner, B, 1 day
Mr J P Williams, B, 2 mo M C
Mr F E Goodall, B, 6 mo M C
Mr O H Teulon, B, 10 days
Mr L A Unwin, B, 2 mo M C
Mr A E L Staples, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C A Peters, B, 5 days M C
Miss E E Sawers, B, 5 days M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J W F Rait, I M S, B
Capt N S Wells, I M S, B
Assist-Surg W St M Hefferman, B
Mr F C Chamier, B Cov
Mr A N Moberely, B Cov
Mr D G Mitchell, B Cov
Mr C F Keys, B
Mr C Willford, B
Mr J S Navarro, B
Mr C E Lloyd, B
Mr C E Hill, B
Dr A D Imms, B
Mr H C W Orchard, B
Mr W Youngson, B
Rev R M Kirwan, B
Rev F W Martin, B
Mr P T R Kellner, B
Mr L G Nunes, B
Miss A Hace, B
Miss E E Sawers, B
Sir B S Benson, M Cov
Mr A E C Stuart, C S I, M Cov
Mr F E Morgan, M

A 200-ton gunboat, named "24 de Febrero," built locally for the Cuban Government, has left Cowes for Cuba.

Two Valkyrie monoplanes presented by Mr. Barber to the Admiralty for use in the Navy have been delivered at East-church.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, September 22.

ARABI PASHA.

TWENTY-NINE years ago Arabi Pasha was for a brief space the most notable man in the world. Now he has been buried before his death was generally known, and for all that the world cared he might have passed away any time these twenty years. It is even now impossible to form a really just estimate of Arabi. At the time when people were interested in him, practically everybody concerned in any way with Egypt was blundering profoundly, and views of Arabi have always been deeply tinged by the theories one critic or another has found it convenient to hold as to who blundered most. Mr. Gladstone, "starting with no prejudice against him," was "almost driven to the conclusion that he is a bad man." In the long period of total indifference about him the kindlier judgment has grown that he struck blindly and stupidly in an impossible way against a thoroughly bad system or want of system. Undoubtedly there was more of the Boulanger than the Garibaldi about him, and a good deal more of the ignorant fellah and the disgruntled officer than of either. Arabi is really interesting, not for himself, but as the small man who accidentally brought about a big thing, which neither he nor anybody else at the time intended—the British protectorate of Egypt. It is pleasant, at any rate, to believe that in his later years he thought England had done fairly well for his country what he had meant to do otherwise. Perhaps he did not really believe it; the pathetic thing is that nobody cares whether he did or not.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

"Plaudite et valete." The cricketers have packed their bags for the last time; the season is over. Why it should be over is "one of those things no fellah can understand." If Lord's and the Oval are open all through May, why not all through September, which is often a far finer month, so far as weather is concerned! Of course in country houses and on village greens the best of all games will still be played as long as the summer lasts; but "the Season" has to end with Champions vs. The Rest, and as that ended on Wednesday, there is nothing left for most of us now but to read the averages and get what pleasure we can out of them. Taken altogether, it has been a glorious time. Superb weather and fast wickets have led to a great deal of fast and exciting play, and the interest and attendance of the general public have been greater than in several recent years. The result of the country championship contest was not found entirely satisfactory, and the play at Kennington Oval this week has rather deepened the impression—though Warwickshire's collapse was probably the result partly of over-anxiety. Those, however, who complain that Warwickshire did not play all the great counties must remember that Warwickshire cannot make a programme of matches without the co-operation of the other shires. If any of the counties in this or in previous years have declined her invitation, it is a pity, but Warwickshire is not to be blamed if one result of such action has been to render her path to the championship of 1911, a good deal easier than it might otherwise have been.

DEBATING IN THE DARK.

The futility of Press discussion of the terms of documents which they have not seen is amusingly illustrated by the "Cologne Gazette's" latest achievement. Faced with the fact that the French Press represents France as favouring what, according to the German Press, is all that Germany asks, the journal's Berlin correspondent remarks that "if France is in favour of complete commercial freedom and equality of all Powers, and is prepared to give adequate guarantees for this freedom, then she might just as well, without more ado, have accepted the last German proposal, which merely aims at this." Then, in another inspired paragraph, the "Cologne Gazette" proceeds to remark that it will now be necessary for Germany to take up a new attitude, after which France will again reply, and proposals and counter-proposals will probably fill up next week at least. Obviously, there would be no need for all this interchange of documents if the question were so simple as the German Press has been representing it. This threatened repetition of criticisms and explanations and the rest of it can only mean that the original German demand is full of ambiguity, fraught with all sorts of future possibilities. If Germany would set out what its Press says it desires in plain and unmistakable language there would be an end of the matter. That there is no such end yet demonstrates that the German document was not the straightforward and simple affair that the Press has endeavoured to make of it.

A NOTE FOR THE OPERA SEASON.

There is a playful apologue in Wendell Holmes about a great experiment on a universal scale. He describes mankind as arranging to combine on a certain New Year's Eve to raise a shout in unison, to see if it would reach to Mars. It didn't, for the simple reason that when the crisis arrived, there was no cry at all; everybody was too busy listening. For much the same reason one hopes the public will not contribute to its own disappointment by setting too much store on a certain zoological announcement in the morning's papers. It is given out that one of the White City elephants, who answers to the name of Daisy, is rehearsing for her periodical sneeze, and this event occurs only once in three years. It is not quite clear why the event should be triennial, unless Daisy picked up the hint from the old Handel Festivals. In these matters forethought is essential to success, and if she is anything of a virtuoso she knows what preparation is essential to secure the right tempo and attack. They say that at present she is busy blushing behind the ears, and she is probably debating whether to use a head-voice or what is called a chest-production. Her keeper, Schultz, is so satisfied of the symptoms that he has done everything but draw up a programme and engage a band. Perhaps, on the whole, an unmitigated solo, with its own echo for accompaniment, is the best course to adopt; and one can only hope that when the hour of performance comes, and all the local window-glass has been insured, Daisy will be in voice, and do her reputation justice.

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD.

One has been reassured by a letter concerning the latest strike. It is not that the Amalgamated Society have applied for a winding-up order, or that the Railway Commission have unearthed a trade union representative capable of formulating a new and satisfactory method of avoiding industrial disputes in future. News like that might be distrusted as being too good to be true. But Mr. Frank Richardson is entitled to speak on his particular theme with all the auhority of an expert, and one rejoices that he discourages the Liverpool barbers' strike. It is not at all clear why the tonsorialists of Liverpool have delayed action, or rather inaction until now. Perhaps they feared that when their comrades on the docks and railways were in arms, reinforcement from such a quarter would have been too much for the public patience. Trifles light as hair have titled the balance of national events ere now, and an epidemic of beards and whiskers in the midst of a great upheaval might have proved the last straw. It is hard to say. All we know is that the Figaros of Liverpool are out for a four-shilling advance, and we rather dread the usual compromise of conceding half their terms. They might take a base revenge by scissoring and shaving their clients on one side of their heads, and leaving the other half unshorn, as Barnum did on a certain great occasion. Either give them what they ask, or Liverpool must relapse into what we may call the Fur Age.

THE WIRELESS LINK.

A naval correspondent's news as to the arrangements now being made for the connection of the entire Empire afloat by wireless telegraphy should appeal powerfully to the public imagination of all the Britains. Many of us have looked up at the masts above the Admiralty, and tried to realise the immense concentration of control for which they stand. In future that control will be world-wide. Seated in White hall, the supreme master of the seas will be able to set the whole of the British and Dominion fleets moving in a common purpose, and possibilities are opened up such as make the doings of Nelson's days seem mere groping. Apart from its directly practical effect in war-time, which will no doubt be partially tested by a peace alarm or two, this Empire-wide wireless system will have much value in helping to make the new scheme of allied British Navies a reality to all the partners. By the scheme the school of concentrated control and the Dominion schools of Naval autonomy have been reconciled, and this wireless link will assist both to realise the meaning of the new position.

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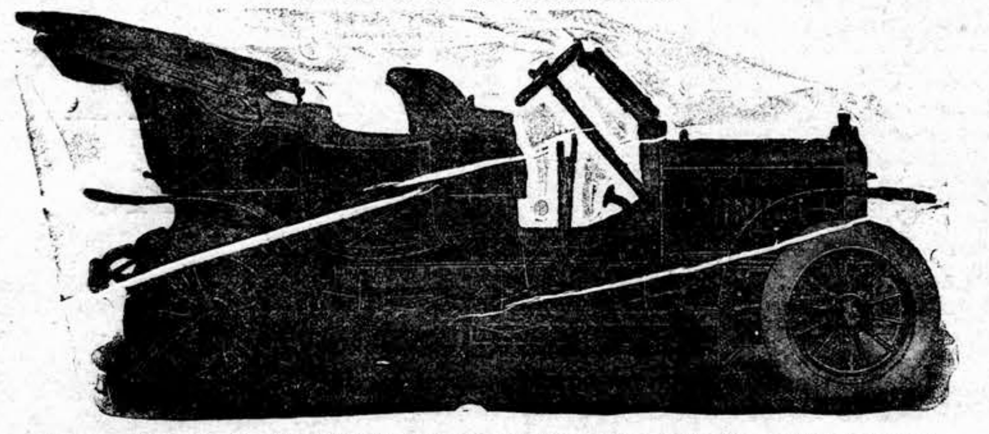

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